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## S. Report Says Russia Tried to Lie on A-Arms

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (NYT) — The Carter administration's report on Moscow's compliance with the 1972 strategic arms accord stated that in recent years the Soviet Union has made several attempts to deceive the United States on the size and capabilities of its nuclear arsenal. The report says that the United States "not charged" Moscow with a "substantial" violation of the 1972 accord, which bars deliberate falsification of data on Soviet compliance. The report also says that, in most cases, the Soviet Union complied with the accord, but that in some cases it failed to do so. The report says that the Soviet Union's compliance with the accord was "generally good" but that it was "not perfect." The report also says that the Soviet Union's compliance with the accord was "generally good" but that it was "not perfect." The report also says that the Soviet Union's compliance with the accord was "generally good" but that it was "not perfect."



Prisoners in Bangui jailed by Jean Bedel Bokassa wait to be freed by new government.

## Mitterrand Sees 'Guilty Conscience'

## France Backs Bokassa Coup Role

PARIS, Sept. 26 (AP) — In the face of domestic political criticism, a presidential spokesman today defended France's handling of the Central African Empire crisis, saying France decided to help overthrow Jean Bedel Bokassa, the former emperor, after the first reports of violence in his capital reached Paris last January. French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand called the government's decision "a weak excuse for a guilty conscience" over the prolonged bloodshed during Mr. Bokassa's reign and called for the resignation of all ministers who were involved in supporting the dictator.

## Ceilings for EEC Nations Western Officials Set Curbs on Oil Imports

PARIS, Sept. 26 (IHT) — Energy ministers of key Western industrial nations agreed today on oil import controls designed primarily to hold down oil purchases from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "We had a good meeting, made progress and... showed that we mean business," said Energy Secretary Charles Duncan of the United States. The ministers set policies to reach the energy-saving goals adopted at the Western economic summit in Tokyo last June. The United States, Japan, France, Britain, Italy, West Germany and Canada were represented today, along with Ireland, the current Common Market chairman.

## Saudis to Keep Level Of Oil Output for '79

By Jim Landers

JIDDA, Saudi Arabia, Sept. 26 (WP) — Crown Prince Fahd said today that Saudi Arabia will keep its oil production ceiling at 9.5 million barrels a day for the rest of this year. In a statement to the government's Saudi Press Agency, Prince Fahd was quoted as saying that current high production levels would be continued through the fourth quarter of the year because "we feel responsible toward our people, whose interests are linked to those of friendly nations."

## U.S. Too Weak Approve SALT-2 Now

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP) — The fear and present danger to national security "exacerbated" the case for the Senate to approve the SALT-2 treaty, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., said today. Mr. Schlesinger, who was in the White House during the Carter administration, said that the treaty was "a major step toward reducing the risk of nuclear war." He said that the treaty was "a major step toward reducing the risk of nuclear war." He said that the treaty was "a major step toward reducing the risk of nuclear war."



Gerald Ford

366 billion in the critical area of military procurement alone. That difference averages out to over 21 percent a year," Mr. Ford said. Mr. Ford said he entered into the Vladivostok SALT accord in 1975 "in full expectation of a significantly stronger American strategic posture than what was actually in effect or programmed when this SALT-2 was signed."

Meanwhile, reports from Bangui said 37 Libyans arrested during the weekend by French forces had been sent back to their country on Mr. Bokassa's orders. He announced earlier that the Libyans were armed and probably had been sent to cause trouble. Ange Patasse, a former premier in the Central African Empire living in exile in Paris, was prevented by French police from boarding a plane for Bangui today, witnesses reported.

Mr. Hunt said that the reason Mr. Giscard d'Estaing proposed at the Franco-African summit in Kigali, Rwanda, May 21, that a commission be formed to investigate the charges. The report of the commission was published in Dakar, Senegal, Aug. 16. "It established the truth of the atrocities," Mr. Hunt said. "All French aid was quickly suspended, with the exception of humanitarian and food aid."

## In Apparent Military Expansion

## Russia Puts Camp on Japan-Claimed Isle

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Sept. 26 (WP) — In an apparent expansion of its military buildup off Japan's northern coast, the Soviet Union has placed a new facility on one of the islands long claimed by Japan, government sources said today. They also indicated that the Soviet troop commitment has grown considerably since last winter, when Japan protested and demanded that the Russians had moved troops or equipment to Shikotan.

da said it would not be in the interests of Japan to protest the latest development too much. But it was also pointed out here that extending the military commitment to Shikotan carried with it a new political element in the continuing argument over the islands' ownership. Japan has repeatedly claimed control over all four islands. The Soviet Union has rejected that claim but in 1956 promised that eventually the two smaller ones, Shikotan and Habomai, would be returned to Japan.

U.S. Ends Stockpiling  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP) — Under pressure from Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil producers, the Carter administration has stopped buying oil for the planned 750-million-barrel strategic petroleum reserve, the main U.S. insurance against another oil embargo. The administration stopped buying oil for the reserve last November, when the revolution in Iran temporarily disrupted world production patterns. The decision not to resume purchases this summer followed warnings delivered by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi petroleum minister, that if Washington began buying oil again, the Saudis would reduce production.

## Controversy Surrounds Unesco Director

## Critics Call M'Bow Authoritarian; His Aides Say He's Misunderstood

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Sept. 26 (IHT) — Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, the director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the last five years, is mentioned frequently as a contender to succeed Kurt Waldheim as UN secretary-general. But Mr. M'Bow, the first African to head a UN specialized agency, is an increasingly controversial figure.

ground: his childhood in a drought-prone region of Senegal, where he absorbed traditional lore from tribal elders; his village schooling, followed by service as a mechanic in the French Army; his university studies in Paris; and his return to Senegal, where he helped to reorganize the school system and later served as education minister. He moved to UNESCO after a government dispute in Senegal over his handling of a student strike.

Mr. M'Bow has tended to rely increasingly on a small inner staff whose loyalty is iron-clad, UNESCO officials say. Its members include several Yugoslavs and Algerians. One of his closest advisers is Leon Brissier-Polain, a Benin-born lawyer in Paris who is a troubleshooter for several African states.



Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow

## Radio Meeting Ended 3d Day

EVA, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Controversial bickering over a chairman today held up part of the World Radio Conference for the third day. 1,700 delegates from 148 nations met around the clock or went sightseeing as delegates tried to reach a compromise. The deadlock prevailed between the advanced and developing countries and within the great bloc over selecting a chairman for the 10-week conference.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



## If Conference Progress Continues

## Mugabe Sees Rhodesia Solution Possible

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Robert Mugabe, Marxist leader of one of the two rival wings of the Patriotic Front guerrillas in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, said today that he is optimistic about ultimate agreement at the British-sponsored Zimbabwe Rhodesia conference.

"If we continue as we have started,"

ed, the possibility of settlement is there," Mr. Mugabe said in a BBC radio and television interview.

Since the conference started 17 days ago, the opposing delegations led by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and those led by Mr. Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, accepted the British proposal for a constitutional amendment that would allow the 3.5-percent white minority among the nation's 7 million persons to have 20 percent of the seats in the lower house of Parliament, but eliminate the whites' current power to block constitutional change. In addition, Bishop Muzorewa is seen as considering new elections, which Britain has insisted on.

Mr. Mugabe also said that he would be prepared to step down in favor of Mr. Nkomo if the people indicate in elections that is what they want.

He dismissed widespread speculation that his Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), wings of the Popular Front, would be plunged into civil war for overall control.

"Our relations have always been good," he said. "The two parties have existed in their own right for 13-14 years, so there are bound to have been differences. But we have sought to create a front. It is our

hope that very soon our two armies will constitute one force."

"We also hope that the Patriotic Front will fight the elections as one. We have constituted one front and, therefore, there should be one leader. It will be for the people to choose in due course."

Mr. Mugabe was asked about reports that the Patriotic Front has demanded that its guerrillas should be the future army of an independent Zimbabwe.

"We are not saying that only our troops must constitute the future army," he said. "Alongside them must be acceptable elements of the other army. The Selous Scouts, of course, must go and all commissioned officers who have been ideologically committed to UDI (former Prime Minister Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965) should have no right to stay." The Selous Scouts are a crack unit of the present Salisbury army used mainly in anti-guerrilla operations.

"But the ordinary men who are ready to accept and comply with changes can stay and should be acceptable to us," Mr. Mugabe said.

## 36 War Deaths

SALISBURY, Sept. 26 (UPI) — The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Military Command today reported 36 war deaths throughout the country.

The command also said that guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front seized a white civilian farmer Monday night in the Inyangas District.



BREMEN CLASH — Demonstrator in Bremen, West Germany, is beaten by police outside a hall in which Franz Josef Strauss, the premier of Bavaria, was attending a rally. Mr. Strauss, the Christian Democratic nominee to challenge Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in national elections next year, was attending a rally Tuesday in support of several local candidates.

## Ministers Agree on Oil Import Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

Energy Minister Andre Giraud of France said that industrial countries should take the registry idea a step further and establish a system of certification to prevent fraud.

This would involve asking oil-producing countries to provide documents stating the amounts and prices of sales and their destinations — in effect, making the exporting countries part of the control system. Mr. Giraud said that this suggestion was discussed today and will be studied.

To monitor compliance, the energy ministers in effect turned the job over to the Paris-based International Energy Agency, which already has a staff keeping track of oil markets. As a device to cover France, the IAEA Commission will be technically responsible for the European scheme.

France apparently has dropped its earlier ideas of putting the oil-import issue in the hands of a summit follow-up committee. Mr. Duncan said that he did not anticipate

another ministerial meeting and that "we do not intend to create a second bureaucracy."

Representatives of both the IEA and the EEC Commission participated in the ministerial meeting today.

The meeting also announced the formation of an International Energy Technology Group to pursue international cooperation on commercializing coal in great quantities, developing nuclear energy and exploring alternative energy sources.

Ministers here for the meeting said that the balance of oil supply and demand remained precarious. The industrial countries have cut their forecast demand by about 1 percent, largely due to reduced U.S. consumption, they said. But experts remain optimistic that the IEA countries will meet their goal of reducing imports by 2 percent — 2 million barrels a day — by the end of the year.

Masumi Esaki, Japan's international trade minister, said that representatives at today's meeting concluded that "the overall energy situation will remain manageable" in the near future, but might "develop into a very serious situation that means reduction and conservation have to be carried out without slackening."

Oil experts said that the success of their conservation goals depended largely on the performance of their economies. "If the recession deepens, these ceilings may turn out to be much higher than consumption," an expert said.

The European countries' 1985 import targets are: Belgium, 31 million tons; Denmark, 11 million tons; France, 111 million tons; West Germany, 141 million tons; Ireland, 8 million tons; Italy, 124 million tons; Luxembourg, 2 million tons, and the Netherlands, 49 million tons — while Britain will be a net exporter of 5 million tons.

Outside the meeting room today, European participants discussed a planned meeting of EEC and Gulf countries on energy, an official said. The prospective Gulf participants met in Saudi Arabia earlier this week, but decided to have another preliminary meeting before making any more specific proposals to the Europeans, he said.

—JOSEPH FITCHETT

## 4 Die as Troops, Leftists Battle in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Sept. 26 (UPI) — At least four persons were killed and nine injured in a two-hour gunbattle in downtown San Salvador triggered by the explosions of "propaganda bombs," authorities said today.

The four known victims apparently were passersby and not members of the leftist 28th of February Popular League that set off 16 propaganda bombs as thousands of workers left their jobs in central San Salvador, witnesses said.

The explosions triggered a two-hour gunbattle between National Guardsmen guarding the congressional palace and leftists using revolvers and automatic pistols, witnesses said.

The Red Cross said that some of the victims may have been taken to private homes and clinics to avoid government reprisals.

The league was formed after an incident on Feb. 28, 1978, when several student demonstrators were killed in a clash with National Guardsmen. Members of the league occupied the Labor Ministry last Friday and are still there.

## Says He's Set for Florida 'Skirmish'

## Carter Anxious to Face Kennedy

By Edward Walsh

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (UPI) — President Carter yesterday took on the expected challenge of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., suggesting that a comparison of their accomplishments would show that Sen. Kennedy holds no special claim to a record of political leadership.

Answering questions before about 2,500 persons at Queens College here, Mr. Carter said that he looks forward to his first "preliminary skirmish" with Sen. Kennedy next month in Florida, and that he will expect his record and those of all his potential opponents to be compared during the coming campaign.

He noted that during his 16 years in the Senate, Sen. Kennedy has made enactment of a comprehensive national health insurance program his top priority, but has failed to get such legislation out of a Senate subcommittee.

"It isn't easy," the president said.

In a preview of what also is expected to be a major theme if Sen. Kennedy, as is expected, challenges him for the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr. Carter said that his own record will show he has maintained "a steady hand" in dealing with national and international crises.

"I don't think I panicked in a crisis," Mr. Carter said.

It was the second time in less than a week that the president has referred to his own "steadiness in a crisis." It has prompted questions on whether he intended indirectly to raise the issue of Sen. Kennedy's actions during the Chappaquiddick incident. In that 1969 incident, a car driven by Sen. Kennedy plunged off a bridge on Chappaquiddick Island, Mass., and a passenger, Mary Jo Kopechne, drowned.

White House press secretary Jody Powell has denied any such intention, but said that Mr. Carter's own personal traits and character will be emphasized in the campaign.

Sen. Kennedy admitted after the accident that he behaved poorly in the crisis, which included a delay of several hours in reporting the accident to police.

The first skirmish between Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy, which the president referred to, will occur Oct. 13 when delegates are selected to the mid-November Florida Democratic convention. The convention is to endorse a presidential candidate in a nonbinding vote.

Outside the college auditorium, numerous groups representing varied interests shouted protests. Inside the auditorium shortly after the meeting had begun, three young persons stood up and shouted insults and Communist slogans at the president and the audience.

## No Tinkering

"If you will not be timid with your questions, I will not be timid with my answers," Mr. Carter said.

The New Yorkers did not disappoint him. The second questioner, who identified himself as Steve Weinberg, told the president he had worked for him in 1976 and asked, "What makes your first term merit reelection?"

Mr. Carter cited reduced unemployment, said that much of the rise in inflation was because of higher energy prices over which he had no control and said that he had "no apology" for his reorganization of the Cabinet.

The president was apparently convincing. "You might just get me to work for you a second time," Mr. Weinberg said.

Another questioner raised the issue of Mr. Kennedy's challenge

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more directly, saying that it would apparently involve around leadership and asked, "How do you intend to lead us, how do you intend to inspire us?"

Citing his steady hand in a crisis, Mr. Carter conceded that he has suffered some disappointments but said that his record will show that "I haven't been afraid to tackle the tough issues."

The president came as close as he ever has to announcing his candidacy for reelection. He said that he will make the official announcement later in the fall and, if he runs, will enter every primary.

In response to other questions, Mr. Carter:

- Defended his Middle East policy and appealed for support behind the current negotiations. Pledging never to abandon Israel, he said that he views with concern and disgust suggestions in some quarters that "Zionism is the same as racism."

- Said that it would be ill advised to order a shutdown of the nation's nuclear power plants before completion of the investigation into the Three Mile Island accident. This response drew shouts of protest from anti-nuclear activists in the audience.

## Report on Cuba Force Due

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (A) — President Carter said yesterday that he will report — probably within a week — on U.S. attempts to the Soviet Union to "eliminate combat capability" of its brigade Cuba.

Of negotiations with the Russians, Mr. Carter said: "I do know whether we will be successful. If we do not succeed, we will take appropriate action to change status quo."

Mr. Carter, at the meeting New York, disputed Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's dismissal of U.S. statements that troops in Cuba represent combat forces.

"It is a combat unit," the president said.

## M'Bow Stirs Controversy In Management of Unesco

(Continued from Page 1)

governments; he is not a Unesco employee.

Personnel records show that Unesco's 4,000 employees from its 146 member countries include 24 Senegalese. Most of them have been hired since Mr. M'Bow took over in November, 1974, although he said that he had no relatives working for the organization.

Mr. M'Bow's wife, Raymond, who is Haitian, is said by acquaintances to have a strong influence on the director-general. Unesco's current personnel chief is also Haitian — Serge Vieux, who joined Unesco last year after many years as a writer on administration and professor, mainly in Africa. The senior personnel post is Mr. Vieux's first staff job in a UN organization, a Unesco spokesman said. Unesco employs 28 Haitians; 7 of the 12 in executive positions have been hired since 1974.

Aides say that criticism of Mr. M'Bow has been prompted by his shakeup of Unesco, and that Mr. M'Bow sets a personal example by his own capacity for work, ascetic habits and stamina.

He has tackled what he calls "laissez-faire" at Unesco. Mr. M'Bow has been known to appear suddenly at Unesco at the bar or the duty-free

shopping center during office hours and to take down people's names. Staff members say that he has at least started a review of job status, possibly downgrading to lower salary positions.

A major complaint is that Unesco management has been secretive under Mr. M'Bow. TI Unesco secretariat uses a set of clear internal rules on its program for its own purposes, then provides vague explanations for members states, the U.S. General Accounting Office said in a recent report to Congress.

Officials are reluctant to comment for attribution. UN agencies have a rule that staff members must "exercise the utmost discretion" in talking about their work. Unesco goes further, requiring its employees to swear to adhere to the rule. Departing employees receive official letters reminding them of that oath. In effect, Unesco uses the rule to stifle any criticism, according to Richard Hogarty, a former assistant director-general.

Unesco officials, asked for partial handwritten indications omitting benefits like the "post allowance" — which amounts to a 70 percent payment in addition to one's salary.

Mr. M'Bow's tax-free salary is \$53,200 a year, including allowance for his actual income is about twice that figure. He and his family live rent-free in a duplex apartment with a terrace, occupying nearly 40 square meters on the top two floors of Unesco's Paris headquarters opposite the Eiffel Tower. The apartment was built at a cost of about \$180,000, a spokesman said.

Unesco aides say that Mr. M'Bow needed the apartment for security because of death threats made after Unesco voted sanction against Israel in 1974. (The Unesco headquarters houses the only office of the Palestine Liberation Organization operating in Paris.)

## U.S. Role

The United States played a key role in Mr. M'Bow's appointment as Unesco director-general in 1974. It was a first major power to announce its support for him.

"He had the qualifications and he was an African," a U.S. diplomat says. "He inherited the Israel crisis. Unesco's situation, which was of his making, and he handled it with courage and determination."

But a knowledgeable source says that U.S. diplomats came to find Mr. M'Bow difficult to deal with. In the debate on Unesco's controversial media charter, the source says, Mr. M'Bow grasped the extent of U.S. concern on the issue only when he was informed that he was risking "a very dramatic change in the United States' relationship with Unesco."

There are also U.S. complaints that it is hard to extract commitments from Mr. M'Bow in negotiations. For several years, the United States has been discussing the appointment of an American to head one of Unesco's operational sections. U.S. officials believed that Mr. M'Bow had committed himself to naming an American to head Unesco's social sciences division, but he named a Mexican — the only non-U.S. candidate on the final list of five finalists.

However, other diplomats at Unesco say that Mr. M'Bow is a reliable negotiator whose tactics are sometimes misunderstood. They say that he is trying to keep the organization from being dominated by any bloc and often prolongs negotiations until governments wearily agree to a compromise.

Mr. M'Bow has been mentioned as a contender to succeed Kurt Waldheim as UN secretary-general. Mr. Waldheim's term will end in 1981, and a bid by an African to succeed him has seemed likely.

Mr. M'Bow himself consistently says that he is happy at Unesco, and he can count on a second term as its director-general staying next year. But he has never ruled out a candidacy for secretary-general.

At the United Nations, officials say that the likelihood of an African candidacy has been hurt by the rising level of conflict in Africa. "The continent has become too sensitive for the time being to have an African as secretary-general," a diplomat said in New York.

Diplomats therefore expect to see Mr. M'Bow stay at Unesco until 1987. If he does, he will have controlled the organization for 13 years.

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# Journalist in Israel

## Publisher, Held 2 Years, Expelled by Argentina

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 26 — Argentina's military government expelled Jacobo Timerman, publisher of the newspaper *La Opinion*, ending 2½ years of detention without judicial charges. The former publisher, 55, was expelled from the country after being held in a prison in Buenos Aires, where he had been under heavy police guard, and sent on an Argentine airline with a visa for Israel. Timerman, Argentina's most prominent political prisoner, was expelled from an apartment in Buenos Aires, where he had been under heavy police guard, and sent on an Argentine airline with a visa for Israel. Timerman, 55, came to Argentina at the age of 4 from Russia, where he was one of the most prominent figures in the South American Jewish community. The newspaper, *La Opinion*, which he founded in 1971, was confiscated and is now controlled by the military regime. Under Mr. Timerman, an outspoken member of Argentina's Jewish community, *La Opinion* was critical of security measures taken by the military government.

**Junta Meets**

The extended detention of Mr. Timerman — first in prison, then under house arrest — without judicial charges was brought to a head by a Supreme Court decision last week that the junta did not have legal power to continue to hold him. The junta, made up of the three service commanders, met Friday and was scheduled to meet again today, reportedly to consider the Timerman case.

The decision to release him yesterday was an indication that the army, where the opposition to his release had been strongest, accepted the view that bolstering Argentina's international image was more important than keeping Mr. Timerman in confinement.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission completed a two-week observation trip to Argentina last week and interviewed Mr. Timerman, among hundreds of other persons. The commission will submit a report to the Organization of American States.

The Timerman case began with an army investigation of the financial activities of an Argentine banker, David Graiver, a member of a Jewish banking family, who reportedly received funds from leftist guerrilla groups and invested them abroad. The funds, it was said, had come from ransom payments.

Mr. Graiver has been missing since 1976, when he reportedly boarded a chartered airplane in New York for a flight to Acapulco, Mexico. The plane crashed in Mexico.

When Mr. Timerman started *La Opinion*, he received a loan from the Graiver banks, but this was well before the reported channelling of funds through Mr. Graiver by the guerrillas.



Jacobo Timerman is escorted to his home in April of last year, when he was freed from an Argentine jail but put under house arrest. The former publisher has been expelled from Argentina.

## S. Raises Wage-Price Lid By 1% Because of Inflation

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (NYT) — The House of Representatives passed a bill yesterday liberalizing its pay standard, authorizing a 1 percent raise for roughly half of the work force.

The action, taken by the council's Mr. Robert Russell, amounted to an admission that the administration's pay standard of 7 percent is modified in the face of rampant inflation at a rate of 13 percent a year.

Council indicated the policy in a decision approving a 1 percent raise for employees of two subsidiaries of the United Steel Corp., Mr. Russell said in response to an inquiry.

The modification of the standard was something of an admission that the administration's intention to defer revising the anti-inflation pay and guidelines at least until next year was not being followed.

That delay, announced last week, was meant to give the slower time to resolve differences with labor on how and business might play a role in setting and administering the guidelines.

In general, Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, has wanted labor to have more power than the administration has been willing to cede.

Mr. Russell said in an interview that the 1 percent catch-up would be available to employees who had complied with the 7 percent pay standard for wages and benefits and who receive no automatic cost-of-living increases. In all, about 50 million workers would be eligible, a council official said — about 78 million nonunion workers and roughly 12 million workers in unions but not getting automatic cost-of-living raises. The council estimates that no more than 10 million workers, nearly all covered by union contracts, receive automatic boosts.

With the second year of the voluntary price and pay restraints scheduled to start Monday, Mr. Russell said that employers would be free from that date to give raises of 8 percent unless they had exceeded the 7 percent standard in the last 12 months.

In effect, he indicated, this amounted to putting into place an important piece of the revised standards his agency has been poised to publish for nearly two weeks.

President Carter, on the recommendation of Treasury Secretary William Miller and others, ordered the council Sept. 14 to withhold publication so that the White House could make a further effort to reach agreement with labor on the powers of a labor-management-public committee to oversee the standards.

Officials acknowledged that the delay might be extended beyond Sunday because Mr. Carter is eager to reach an accommodation with the trade unions. Their support for the standards would help to achieve pay restraint, officials said, and Mr. Carter hopes for their political support in his quest to win re-election.

In remarks evidently directed toward Mr. Kirkland and his associates after the council decision yesterday, Mr. Russell asserted the following:

• Price compliance has been about as good as wage compliance. "We think the slippage on the pay side is the same as on the price side," he said. This was a rebuttal of labor's contention that working people have borne the brunt of fighting inflation and that business has suffered less.

• The council has been "more compassionate" in dealing with pay exceptions than price exceptions. He said the agency had approved 88 percent of pay exceptions proposed by employers and 55 percent of proposed price exceptions.

What the council regards as a basic inequity in the treatment of employees without cost-of-living protection has arisen in the following way: under the pay standard, drafted a year ago before the recent acceleration of inflation, cost-of-living formulas have been evaluated on the assumption of 6 percent price inflation. With prices rising faster, some workers have received raises in excess of 7 percent and nevertheless have been deemed to be in compliance.

Because few nonunion employees have such protection, the council felt there was a discrimination against them. Moreover, as the

## ate Panel Rejects Pay Increase for Congress; Bureaucrats Get Rise

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — The Appropriations Committee unanimously rejected a 5.5-percent pay raise for members of Congress, but endorsed the salary increase for other government employees.

The committee voted, 20-0, in favor of an amendment by Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, to exclude members of Congress from the 5.5-percent raise agreed to by the House.

The measure would have allowed recent raises beginning Oct. 1 for government employees in the legislative, executive and judicial branches who earn \$47,500 or more a year, but not for members of the House and Senate. Those employees are the ones who, along with Congress, were denied a similar 5.5-percent pay increase last fall. The House voted yesterday to provide members of Congress and 22,000 of the highest-paid federal workers with the 5.5-percent increase.

The House vote yesterday reversed two pay-raise rejections. Last Wednesday, the House approved a 7-percent raise by a standing but unrecorded vote of 156-64.

agency held in a decision last week, the disparity of treatment threatened to disrupt traditional pay relationships within the ranks of a single employer and to put some employees at a competitive disadvantage in keeping or hiring skilled workers.

## Uruguay Still Totalitarian, But Curbs Excess Violence

By Juan de Onis

MONTEVIDEO (NYT) — Although opposition leaders assert that Uruguay is still a police state, the military regime has reined in the more violent excesses of its security system and won a partial lifting of a ban on military and economic assistance that was imposed by the United States in 1976.

The number of political prisoners in this nation of 2.8 million has declined from a high of 6,000 five years ago to 1,600, according to official figures. But complete repression of political dissent and freedom of information continues, although the regime is no longer faced with an insurgency.

"There are other military dictatorships in South America that are more bloody, but the system here is the most totalitarian," an opposition political leader said in an interview.

A huge computerized central file run by the intelligence services keeps track of all persons with any past political activity. Persons working in public offices and schools have been required to obtain security clearance from the police. Any found by the computer to be on a list can lose their jobs.

The situation, opposition leaders say, shows how a military regime can improve its image by restraining the most violent elements of its security system while still repressing dissent.

Members of the diplomatic corps were taken on a tour of the two maximum security prisons last month and allowed to talk privately with a number of prisoners. Asked if they had been tortured or subjected to undue hardships, the prisoners uniformly replied, "Not here," meaning the prisons called Libertad and Punta Rieles.

The U.S. government has restored some of the military aid that was cut off in 1976 by an amendment to the Military Assistance Act. Uruguay's military have been authorized to buy equipment such as small transport aircraft and radios.

"It is all on a case-by-case basis," said a U.S. official. "They can't get weapons or ammunition yet." But the principle has been established that Uruguay's improvement in human rights should be matched by a relaxation in U.S. restrictions arising out of past violations.

### International Pressure

The diplomats who visited the prisons met with Jose Luis Massera, a distinguished mathematician who was the head of the outlawed Communist Party here, and there are reports that he will soon be freed. Strong pressure for his release has come from international scientific groups, including the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. His wife, Julia Garayalde de Massera, also a Communist, was freed recently.

But the readiness of the Uruguayan military to make some accommodations to international opinion, such as in Chile, has not been accompanied by anything that could be described as a relaxation of political restrictions.

The Uruguayan armed forces, which took over after Uruguay's easygoing democracy was convulsed in 1972 by a leftist terrorist movement called the Tupamaros, govern behind the facade of a civilian president and an appointed Council of State that is a rubber-stamp legislature.

The president, Aparicio Mendez, 73, a lawyer of conservative views, was elected by the Council of State in 1976 for a five-year term. Since then, the armed forces have been publicly committed to the adoption by plebiscite of a new constitution next year and the election of a president in 1981 with the participation of political parties, now in "recess."

The military commanders have reportedly drawn up proposals for the new constitution that include the formation of a National Security Council that would decide on internal security questions under a future government and a special Court of the Nation with military representatives that could impeach troublesome officials, including the president.

The discussion of political topics, or commentary on acts of the government, have been banned from the Uruguayan press. Transgressions have been punished by the closing of leading newspapers and the removal of editors.

But a slight opening was permitted recently. Two weeks ago the newspaper *El Dia* published an interview with Alberto Demichelli, who was interim president in 1976 after the military ousted President Juan Maria Bordaberry. Mr. Bordaberry, who was elected in 1971, had gone along with the closing of Congress by the military in 1973.

Mr. Demichelli, a constitutional lawyer, said that in the coming elections all political party leaders not charged with crimes should be allowed to be candidates. There could be no plebiscite, he said, "without complete and prior freedom of expression."

### Banned Candidates

The present government, at the insistence of the military, has banned as candidates all persons who gained office or ran for office in elections held in 1966 and 1971. Under this ruling, none of the present leaders of the Colorado and Blanco parties, the two major parties, would be allowed to run.

Thousands of persons have been purged for supporting the leftist Broad Front in the 1971 elections or for signing a declaration of support for the Cuban revolution 20 years ago.

No assembly of a private club, housing cooperative or any other large group that must elect officials

is permitted here without prior police authorization. Even the candidates for office of a football club or of a commission to build a church must be cleared through the computer. Persons who are considered political opponents by the regime are banned.

The repression of political activity intimidates many persons who consider their jobs or pensions are at risk if they undertake any form of political dissent or call for a restoration of civil liberties.

### 50% Price Increase

The labor union situation is strongly influenced by insecurity over how much protest will be allowed over a sharp decline in real wages. In the first eight months of this year prices rose by 50 percent, a rate more than double that predicted. As a result, government-authorized wage adjustments lag far behind price increases.

Gen. Luis Queirolo, the army commander, said recently that workers "should be like soldiers in defense of their wages," but strikes are not allowed and any labor organization that is suspected of Communist control is repressed.

As a farming country, Uruguay has long depended on beef, wool and grain exports for foreign exchange. All its oil and most of its industrial goods must be imported. After trying to hold down meat prices by controls for many years, the regime shifted its agricultural policy last year to promote production and exports.

"The economic situation is now showing the benefits of the liberalization and removal of controls begun in 1974," said Alejandro Vigh Villegas, who was minister of economy and who continues to be an influential economic adviser to the government. "There is good growth and investor confidence. The economy is not an obstacle to political normalization."

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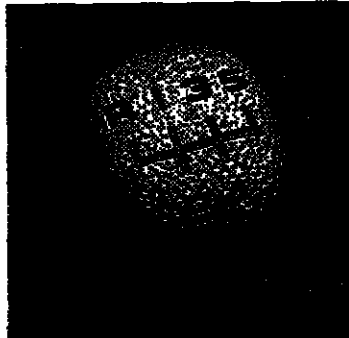
enhance Opel's reputation for reliability and the efficient use of fuel.

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A distinguished international panel of automotive experts recently honored Senator with the coveted "Golden Steering Wheel" award. The esteem enjoyed by Senator among the most discriminating jury of all — its owners — is the best testament to the inherent benefits of its functional design.

Senator, Senator C and Senator CD. Three different versions that are setting new standards in the international luxury car class.



The illustration features Senator C. Technical data: 2.8 I-S engine, 103 kW (140 HP); 3.0 I-S engine, 110 kW (150 HP); 3.0 I-E engine, 132 kW (180 HP). See your Opel dealer for local availability.



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## U.S. House Sends Bill on Panama Canal to Carter

From Agency Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — The House passed and sent to President Carter today a bill to carry out final details of the treaties that will eventually give control of the Panama Canal to the government of Panama.

House members had turned down a similar measure last week. But they approved the bill by 232-188 after backers of the treaties argued that a defeat might bring chaos in Panama. The Senate easily approved the legislation yesterday. The treaties, which take effect

Monday, will end U.S. possession of the Panama Canal. Mr. Carter and Panamanian leaders signed the treaties in 1977 and they were ratified by the Senate last year. The bill, now headed for certain signing by the president, establishes a new U.S.-controlled commission

that will operate the canal until, under the treaties, the Panamanian government will take full control on Dec. 31, 1999. The approval of the legislation, worked out in the House-Senate conference committee, came after conservatives acknowledged that

they had won "the best deal they could" and had no choice but to approve the implementing legislation or lose what is left of U.S. control in the Canal Zone for the next 20 years.

The House's defeat of the canal legislation last week was an embarrassment to President Carter, who is sending Vice President Walter Mondale and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Panama on Monday for ceremonies marking the end of U.S. possession of the canal.

In the final debate, House Speaker Thomas O'Neill told his colleagues that the canal is regarded by Latin Americans as "the apple of American imperialism" and urged them to approve the bill as the final step in carrying out the treaties.

### 'Time Bomb Ticking'

The bill's floor manager, Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., told the House that a rejection of the bill could spark violence in Panama. "A time bomb is ticking away . . .," Rep. Murphy said. "We have one week before we might face chaos in Panama."

Rep. Murphy said troops from the 75th U.S. Army Ranger Brigade at Fort Stewart, Ga., were headed for Panama and implied that their purpose was to strengthen U.S. defenses against possible violence if the canal bill were rejected again.

But the Pentagon denied that the troops were being sent to Panama to guard against potential anti-American violence. A Pentagon spokesman identified the unit as the 1st battalion of the 75th Infantry and said the troops have been in Panama since Saturday on "a routine training operation."

### Senate Confirms Askew

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP) — The Senate yesterday confirmed President Carter's nomination of former Florida Gov. Reubin Askew as the U.S. special representative for trade negotiations. Mr. Askew succeeds Robert Strauss, who resigned to take charge of peace negotiations in the Middle East.

## By Nightmares, Marital Discord, Job Problems

## Most Vietnam Veterans Troubled, U.S. Study Finds

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (NYT) — The first U.S. government-sponsored study of Vietnam veterans has tentatively concluded that more than 40 percent of them suffer from major emotional difficulties, alcoholism or narcotics abuse, and that more than 75 percent of them complain of nightmares, marital discord or job problems.

The study, which was based on a relatively small sample of Vietnam veterans in the New York area, said that the veterans have faced far more serious homecoming, marital and employment problems than the men and women who served elsewhere with the U.S. military in the same years.

"What many Vietnam veterans are saying, some loudly and others more softly, is that they suffer from a lack of participation" in American life, said the initial report of the New York-based Center for Policy Research, which received a \$1.2-million grant to study Vietnam veterans. "Since Vietnam, no call to action has pierced their cynicism; nobody has applied the historic salve that could heal their wounded sense of collective pride."

The report was made public by the newly formed Vietnam Veterans of America, which said that the Veterans Administration was being forced to release the document by a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

"The VA historically has denied that the Vietnam veteran has had readjustment problems, and now a

major governmentally sponsored study recognizes these problems," said Robert Muller, executive director of the Vietnam Veterans group.

The Veterans Administration noted that the study involved 380 persons living in Brooklyn, N.Y.; Bridgeport, Conn.; and Westchester County, N.Y. Half of those studied were Vietnam veterans and former members of the armed forces who served during the war but not in Vietnam, and half were in a peer group of 190 non-veterans.

### Other Studies

Similar analyses are under way in the South and Midwest and on the West Coast. A final report is scheduled to be published in a year.

### Parliament in Italy Seeks Sindona Probe

ROME, Sept. 26 (AP) — The Italian Parliament started action today toward establishing a commission to investigate the collapse of the banking empire of missing financier Michele Sindona and the involvement of Italian politicians.

All parties joined in calling for the investigation. Socialist deputy Francesco Colucci said that his party wanted quick action on the case. "The Parliament," he said, "must be in a position to judge what Sindona's bankruptcy has meant for the country's finances and industry . . . and shed light on the relations between Sindona and the political world."

In the past, officials of the Veterans Administration and of veterans' affairs committees in Congress have said that the men and women who served in Vietnam had largely readjusted and, in the words of a White House statement last year, "are doing quite well compared to veterans of previous wars."

Congressional officials have said that as much as \$45 billion has been spent on veterans who served during the Vietnam War. The Vietnam veterans group has responded that most of the funds — at least \$25 billion — have been used to finance training under the GI Bill of Rights that has largely benefited veterans who did not serve in Vietnam.

According to the report, 53 percent of the Vietnam veterans failed to resume their education, as opposed to 31 percent of the veterans who served elsewhere than Vietnam. Mr. Muller, a former Marine officer crippled in combat, said that service in Vietnam "catastrophically disrupted" educational careers.

The report noted that there was "a pattern of part-time school attendance" among Vietnam veterans compared with veterans who served elsewhere in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Of those Vietnam veterans who have gone to college, the report said, more than 70 percent have completed only one year, as opposed to 30 percent for veterans from the same period who did not serve in Vietnam.

From 1964, when the United States began its buildup of combat forces in South Vietnam, to 1975,

when Communist forces completed the takeover of South Vietnam, 2.8 million persons served in the U.S. armed forces in Vietnam. In the same period, 6 million other persons served elsewhere with the U.S. military.

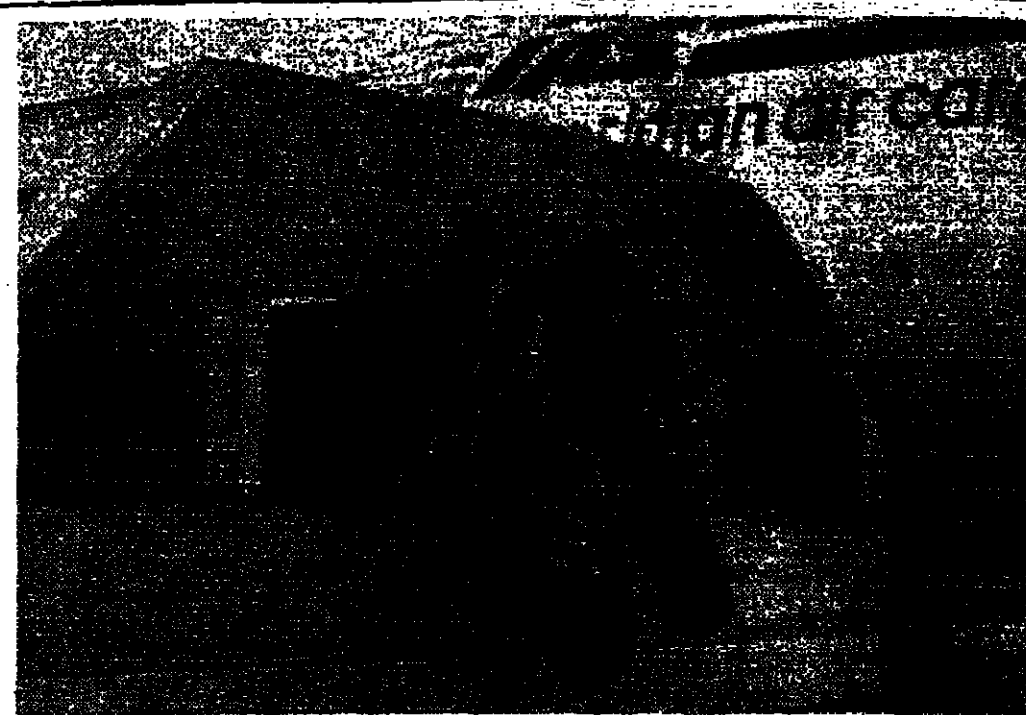
### Nightmares

The study found that nearly 60 percent of the Vietnam veterans returned home with nightmares, physical wounds, diseases, nervous conditions and alcohol and drug abuse. About 40 percent of the veterans say that they still have these difficulties, the report added.

"These problems are a major reason why over half of the Veterans returning from Vietnam did not resume their schooling, and have no doubt resulted in the unemployment and underemployment of thousands of Vietnam veterans," Sen. John Heinz, R-Pa., said yesterday.

The report said that more than 75 percent of the Vietnam veterans studied had registered complaints about their personal lives or complained of "persistent nightmares, nervous reactions and troubling memories they wish to forget," the report said.

The report said that many of the veterans feel estranged from men and women of the same age group who are not veterans. "To the extent that veterans stand apart from the rest of their generation, and from other social institutions, to that extent America has failed to integrate them into civilian life," the report said.



Two zebras peep from a crate at Rome's airport before transfer yesterday to Bahrain.

## Zoo Animals Leave Rome and Red Tape

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, Sept. 26 — Twenty-six South African zebras and antelopes, held for a week aboard a British aircraft at Fiumicino Airport, were flown today to Bahrain, airport officials said.

The animals, originally destined for a Naples zoo, were refused entry into Italy because they lacked the proper health certificates. They remained in cramped cages in the aircraft since last Wednesday. Since then, shock, stress and, in the case of two of the animals, police bullets reduced their number from 49 to 26 — 11 zebras and 15 antelopes. Airport officials said that they

understood the animals would be placed in a sanctuary in Bahrain, instead of being shipped back to Johannesburg.

British newspapers have accused Italy's bureaucracy of cruelty; the Italian Health Ministry yesterday angrily cited the dangers to animals in Europe of letting the zebras and antelopes enter without proper health certificates.

John Langham of the British Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals defended the Italian government. "In my opinion it was the South African shippers who were lax in doing their duty," Mr. Langham said.

"This is no way to ship animals." The Italian Anti-Vivisection League, however, said it would institute legal proceedings against Health Minister Renato Altissimo for not sending the animals to a camp while the red tape was sorted out.

The ministry, meanwhile, denounced the South African exporters and British Cargo Airlines, the plane's owners, describing them as speculators in a squalid trade. The ministry said that two of the animals were dead and four more were dying when they arrived "in tiny cages and with inadequate food and water."

## Says Move Was 'Kick in Face'

## Ex-Aide Assails Black Who Met Arafat

By Jeff Prugh

ATLANTA, Sept. 26 — Blacks and Jews were insulted by the friendly dialogue last week in Lebanon between the Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Atlanta civil rights activist Tyrone Brooks charged Tuesday.

Mr. Brooks, a black who was fired in April as SCLC's national field director, was sharply critical of Mr. Lowery for reportedly posing in an Arabic headdress with what appeared to be a toy submachine gun alongside a Lebanese boy at a Beirut refugee camp. When a photographer took pictures of the incident, a member of Lowery's 10-person delegation reportedly confiscated the film.

In addition, Mr. Brooks complained, in a prepared statement, that Mr. Lowery "dropped any notion of neutrality and objectivity" in the Middle East dispute when he

and Mr. Arafat sang "We Shall Overcome," a hymn of America's civil rights movement.

Describing Mr. Lowery's actions as a "disgrace and a kick in the face" to the nonviolent philosophy of Martin Luther King, who helped form the SCLC, Mr. Brooks added:

"I wonder how Lowery and the things who now are running SCLC would feel if American Jewish leaders ventured to Decatur, Ala.; put on hoods, locked arms with Bill Wilkinson and burned crosses with the Ku Klux Klan. How would they feel if a white leader would pose, dressed in a hood and white sheet, over a little black boy after a cross burning in the black community?"

Mr. Lowery, a black Atlanta minister, was contacted yesterday in New York, where he conferred with Andrew Young, the former U.S. ambassador to the UN. Mr. Lowery refused to comment specifically on Mr. Brooks' charges, except to say, "I think everybody who knows Tyrone Brooks and who knows the

circumstances will understand what this is all about."

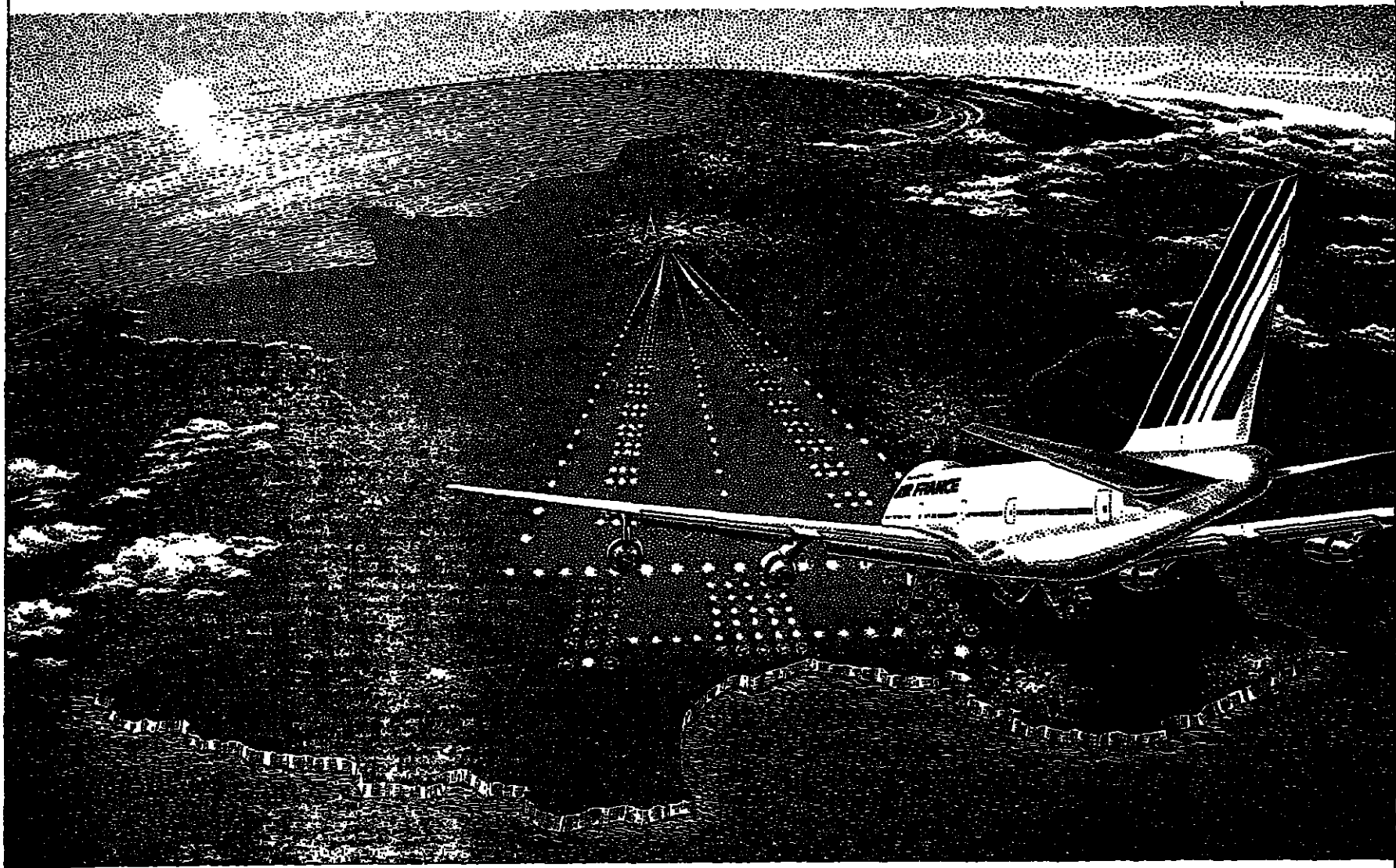
Although Mr. Lowery did not elaborate, he apparently referred to the internal dispute in the SCLC last spring, during which the Rev. Hosea Williams, a Georgia state representative, and Mr. Brooks were fired as the civil rights organization's executive director and field director, respectively. Both have charged that the SCLC had abandoned Mr. King's emphasis on protest demonstrations in favor of lobbying for federal grant money to support housing and job projects for minorities and the poor.

Mr. Brooks, saying that he is no "pro-Jewish," "Arab" or "PLO" but "pro-humanitarian," suggested that only the rival factions in the Middle East should try to resolve the issue.

"This trip [by Mr. Lowery and his SCLC delegation] was the rank and file exploitation of the problems in the Middle East that the world has ever seen," Mr. Brooks said.

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## The MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS

PARIS, OCTOBER 29 & 30, 1979

An International Herald Tribune/Forex Research Conference

IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere and Ahmed Abdullatif, Director General of the Foreign Department of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, will be featured speakers at the fourth conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks" to be organized by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research.

Also representing the public sector at this two-day working seminar will be Christopher McMahon, Executive Director of the Bank of England, speaking on "Sterling and the EMS," Jacques van Ypersele, Chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee, and Philippe Jurgensen of the French Finance Ministry will further explore the future of the EMS.

Speakers from the private sector will include Treasurers of Peugeot-Citroen,

Sandoz and Continental Oil as well as senior officers from Morgan Guaranty Trust, International Harvester and other multinationals.

Specific techniques for managing currency exposure will be discussed in detail: hedging, currency re-invoicing, technical analysis and the use of forecasts. Case studies will cover taxation problems, the medium-sized firm and the advantages of using forward markets versus local currency borrowing.

A point of special interest will be exchange rate and interest rate forecasts for the coming year.

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Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: F.Fr. 2,600 or the equivalent (plus 17.6% TVA for inscriptions coming from France). This includes all refreshments, lunches, and post-conference documentation. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 15.

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tion of The Montreal Star, established in 1869.

## Losses, Shrinking Market 110-Year-Old Montreal Star

REAL, Sept. 26 (Reuters) — The Montreal Star, one of leading daily newspapers, abruptly ceased publication yesterday after 110 years. The newspaper said that the paper could not meet the financial losses from an eight-month strike and the shrinking market for English-language papers in predominantly French-speaking Quebec.

The publisher, said that the paper had lost \$7 million in the strike, which began June 15 last year, and \$10 million in publication, on Feb. 12. In 1976, the paper earned a profit of \$5.7 million.

The Star's circulation from April 1 to June 15 last year was 232,702 for the weekend paper, higher than the year. The circulation last year of the Star's chief competitor, the Gazette, was 145,627 daily, 174,200 weekend. But during the strike, the Gazette's circulation climbed, and when the Star resumed publication, its circulation had fallen.

## Balance of Hormones Is Not Affected

### ese Birth-Control Pill Held Effective

alter Sullivan  
Within about three months after cessation of the dosages, fertility returns and "many" normal births have been reported by the Chinese. Studies with both animals and human subjects have shown that the treatment prevents production of viable sperm, yet unlike other anti-fertility agents, gossypol does not seem to affect the body's hormone balance. Levels of testosterone, the male hormone, in the blood serum, remain normal.

## Sudanese Jet Safe

### After Rome Accident

ROME, Sept. 26 (UPI) — An engine of a Sudan Airways Boeing 707 with 84 persons aboard burst into flames today as the plane landed at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport on a flight from Khartoum.

The passengers were evacuated and no injuries were reported. Firemen doused the blaze with foam.

## To Celebrate 30th Anniversary

### East Germany to Amnesty Many Political Prisoners

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (NYT) — East Germany yesterday announced a sweeping amnesty and the forthcoming release of hundreds, possibly thousands, of prisoners in a move to mark the German Democratic Republic's 30th anniversary next month.

The announcement, carried by ADN, the official press service, did not give a figure for those involved, but the text of the statement implied that large numbers of persons sentenced on criminal or political charges can expect to be freed.

According to Amnesty International, the London-based organization that deals with the cases of political prisoners all over the world, about 4,000 people are presently held in East Germany for political offenses, most of them for trying to slip out of the country.

The amnesty decree, signed by Erich Honecker, who is head of state and Communist Party leader, exempted only certain categories of prisoners, such as persons sentenced for Nazi crimes, war crimes or on murder charges.

According to the text, it appeared that most other prisoners will be released. The operation is to begin Oct. 10 and be concluded by Dec. 14 of this year, the statement said.

In an amnesty seven years ago, the Communists released several thousand political prisoners and sent those who wanted to get out of the country on their way to West Germany and West Berlin.

## Tough New Laws

Since the beginning of last month, when the East Germans put into force a package of stringent new laws, Western politicians and human rights activists have urged the Communists to curtail their repression and persecution of political dissenters and critics.

The new legislation makes it a crime for East Germans to have "illegal contacts" with Westerners, to dispatch manuscripts, texts or tape recordings to the West or to engage in what is termed "anti-government activities."

So far, no statistics have been published showing how many persons have been jailed under the new laws, but the government has announced the arrest of two West German newsmen in the past few weeks on charges of espionage.

Yesterday, ADN said that a West German, identified only as Heinz Juergen K., had been arrested on a spy charge. The press service said that the man was a member of Bonn's armed forces.

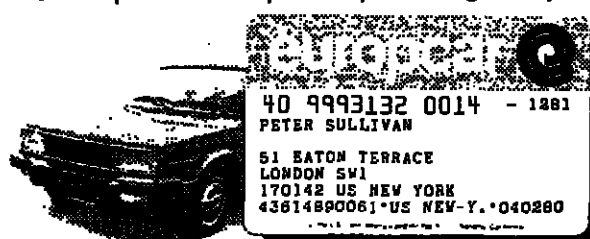
## Soviet Cruiser Off Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 26 (AP) — The Soviet guided-missile cruiser Petropavlovsk has been cruising in the Korean Strait between Japan and South Korea since last Tuesday, the Defense Agency said today.



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Pound Sterling	8.50	850.34	23.84	14,904.61	+ 1,652.8
Swiss Francs	104.11	10,411.47	90.48	56,567.51	+ 443.3
Belgian Francs	1,190.48	119,048	1,597.44	998,709	+ 738.9
French Francs	83.93	8,393.33	232.59	145,413.76	+ 1,645.0
Dutch Florins	90.48	9,047.62	108.78	68,633.74	+ 658.8
Italian Lire	14,885	1,486,547	44,763	27,985,537	+ 1,782.6
Austrian Schillings	619.05	61,904.94	733.08	458,916.85	+ 640.4
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## Of Soccer, SALT and Sanity

What, we wonder, have those 2,700 Soviet noncombatant combat troops in Cuba been doing lately? They're confined to barracks, no doubt, at least in daylight when the U-2s can fly over to determine whether their boots are laced in parallel or diagonal patterns. There are 2,000 or so equally idle U.S. servicemen at Guantanamo at the other end of the island, but they at least can pass the time at golf and baseball. As Henry Kissinger recalls in his new memoir, even a Soviet soccer field in Cuba would inflame U.S. suspicions.

What those troops are doing, what they've done and what they will do are questions that lie near the heart of this ludicrous but sad affair. The only established fact seems to be that they've been in Cuba for years, maybe four, maybe 12. They were probably sent to assure that Soviet blood would be spilled in Cuba's defense if it is ever again invaded by the United States. But maybe they were training Cubans to fight in Africa or Russians to fight in subarctic weather. Maybe they were intended to guard Soviet bases that, at U.S. insistence, were never built. President Carter doesn't seem to know much, or quite believe what the Russians tell him, about the troops' mission now or in years past.

For all we know, the whole trouble arose from an anxious commander's decision to keep his bored men out of trouble. U-2s and radio monitors, it is said, discovered them maneuvering in a new combat formation and guided by a headquarters not seen before. The administrator, having assured restive members of Congress that it was firmly on top of events in Cuba, then fed them this new information raw — and was trapped in a torrent.

The SALT-2 treaty is imperiled. The president has called the Russians liars. Unnamed officials threaten to annoy the Russians in

comparable fashion unless something unspecified is done about the troops. Andrei Gromyko says the affair is a fabrication that Americans ought simply to declare closed. Zbigniew Brzezinski seems to think it's time to write some broader rules about Soviet aid to Cuba and use of Cubans in Africa. The State Department says troops that do not threaten the United States can nonetheless threaten U.S. interests, presumably including the political interests of a president and his party.

The problem continues to outrun the facts, many of which are still unknown. The Soviet brigade may have been flexing some muscle for diplomatic effect in unstable Central America. It may also have been going out on maneuvers to pass away the time — the military equivalent of soccer. The Soviet leaders may resent being made to play the dumbbell with which U.S. politicians now flex their muscles. Mock us as they might, however, the Russians ought to remember the tremors that shook their political system when Mr. Carter wrote a mere letter to a dissident Soviet physicist. To each his phantoms.

There are ways out of this imbroglio, if pride and politics will still permit. U.S. leaders will finally have to concede the modesty of the Soviet challenge, even if doing so makes their first reactions appear alarmist. The Russians will have to concede some gain to Mr. Carter, even if they deem it undeserved, by denying their troops in Cuba even the appearance of a combat role and pledging that no combat forces will ever serve there.

If either side lacks the resilience for such concessions, a great many more important matters will be sacrificed. But in that case, the problem between the two powers will have been exposed as much greater than some Soviet troops in Cuba.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Hamilton Jordan's Choice

From Alger Hiss to Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon, a progression of absolute denials of so-called "smear" charges, followed, in time, by evidence that the "smear" was in fact true, has drastically altered the way Americans react to such conflicts. Maybe there was a time when it was considered pretty conclusive proof of innocence for a public person to deny outright and completely that he had either committed the offense in question or any other — ever — in that category. But this kind of public innocence went out with a series of guilty findings affecting those who had been most unequivocal in their denials, so that now there is a real ambivalence on the part of many people hearing the classic charges and classic responses of one of these confrontations. Did he or didn't he do it?

The confrontation we have in mind, of course, is that of the president's chief of staff, Hamilton Jordan, and a variety of accusers who claim that on different occasions in the past couple of years Mr. Jordan used the illegal drug cocaine. One such episode is said to have taken place in a New York disco and another at a Beverly Hills party. Mr. Jordan has responded that he did not use cocaine on either occasion and in fact has never used the drug.

As the titillation, gossip, controversy and exploitation the affair has generated continue to swirl around the capital, it occurs to us that there is a fairly simple and sensible way of looking at the conflict, and it is this: If Mr. Jordan is lying — if he has ever used cocaine in the 2½ years he has served as an important White House aide — then he is a man of such incomprehensible stupidity and, accordingly, of such utter disqualification to serve in the White House that he should get out — now. But if Mr. Jordan is telling the truth and if he is in actuality the victim of reckless and/or malicious gossip, lies and smears, then he should, in fact, stick it out and fight.

If the latter involves sustaining a prolonged and politically damaging legal action complete with special prosecutor and all the unfortunate resonances that entails, Mr. Jordan should do it anyway — and that is the point. In terms of the public interest, one of the worst possible resolutions of the dispute would be for an innocent Mr. Jordan to be pushed from office by a campaign of self-seeking and slander. In terms of degrading the society, it is at least as undesirable a result as the bath of cynicism that would ensue if he were demonstrated to have been lying and then got kicked out.

You will have noticed that this initial choice is strictly up to Mr. Jordan. He alone knows absolutely and definitively what happened. But if he stays and chooses to fight, then he must be granted at least the presumption of innocence less celebrated figures enjoy and perhaps a little bit more. That more would be a willingness on the part of his patrons and sponsors to go through the political anguish of a dragged out special prosecution and not to encourage him to get out for the "good" of the party or the president or anyone or anything else.

You don't have to love Mr. Jordan or reach a judgment on the facts or even especially admire the way the relevant special-prosecutor provision of the law works to understand the large public stakes in his not getting hounded from office on a bum rap. Despite all the sanctimonious (and gleeful) moralizing about how Mr. Jordan "asked for" it by living in a certain fashion, etc., it cannot have escaped your attention that there are aspects of the accusation that seem to come right out of an Allen Drury novel about the squalors of Washington — and the Beverly Hills and Manhattan side lights aren't so pretty either. We restate the obvious: If Mr. Jordan did it, he should get out. If, as his defenders suggest, he is being used ruthlessly and maliciously by a variety of accusers bent on serving their own purposes or merely on indulging their own recklessness, then there is no higher White House obligation in the affair than to resist. This country cannot acquiesce in the destruction of the careers of people in public life by rumor, slander and lie. We have been there before — let's not forget it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Khomeini and the 'Heretics'

Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution not only aims to purge Iran from the political remains of the shah's regime; it now moves on towards a religious renaissance and the establishment of an Islamic theocracy.

In the process, those sects of Islam whose

tenets are different from the Shiite teachings are coming into the firing line.

At present, the heat is on the Bahais, who are evidently regarded by Khomeini as heretics with no right to exist in the Islamic republic and who are being subjected to extensive persecution under cover of action to combat counter-revolutionary subversion.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 27, 1904

NEW YORK — Hugh Gurney, third secretary of the British Embassy, was fined \$25 today in a police court at Lenox, Mass., for driving an automobile beyond the legal speed. When arraigned before the court, the diplomat refused to plead, asserting that as a member of the British Embassy he could not under international law, be arrested or detained for any crime. The magistrate said he did not recognize international law, and ordered Mr. Gurney to enter a plea. He refused, and was fined an additional \$25 for contempt of court. Americans generally believe that Mr. Gurney acted very undiplomatically in taking advantage of his embassy connection.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 27, 1929

ROME — Under the rule of King Zog, Albania is rapidly becoming one of the most up-to-date states in Europe. Zog's early life was spent in the saddle, and the restricted mode of life of a ruler injured his health to such an extent that coronation and marriage had to be postponed. Then somebody told him about the King of England and his tennis court, which apparently settled the matter of royal exercise. Representatives were sent abroad to study all the best tennis courts of the world. It is hoped that the construction of the Albanian royal court will be completed soon, so that Zog may play tennis and regain his health.



## Strauss Keeps Pot Boiling

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Politics having become largely a mass media event in West Germany, the political scene in the Ruhr cities of Bochum and Herne, elections had been taken which, indeed, had Weimar-like aspects to them.

And such it was — until 10 days ago — in North Rhine-Westphalia where voters will be going to the polls next Sunday to elect new mayors and town councils.

But then along came Franz-Josef Strauss, recently appointed chancellor candidate of the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU), with the apparent aim of escalating those strictly parochial contests into a kind of test-run for his 1980 bid as challenger to unseat Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

### Not the Same

West Germany hasn't been quite the same since then. Moreover, if the burly Bavarian premier's debut in the Ruhr is an adumbration of the campaign to come, then watch out.

To be sure, Bonn is not yet Weimar, as some of the country's more sensationally-minded papers and pundits were proclaiming last week, but thanks to the candidacy of Strauss, the consonant with the predictions that accompanied it, the country is facing an era of unprecedented political polarization.

If it is true that Strauss embodies the traits which not only many foreigners but many of his own countrymen fear most in the Germans, then he certainly has been doing his share during the past week or so to bring them to the surface.

### A Pale Shadow

Until the other day he appeared to most observers a pale shadow of his former self, almost an epitome of statesmanlike dignity who — either deliberately or as a consequence of the mellowing effects of age — had doffed the sweaty, beer-drinking, shirt-sleeved image of a Bavarian bogy and strongman in order to project himself as a responsible candidate addressing the issues.

But the illusion was dissipated in Essen where some 1,000 demonstrators — all young but ranging the political spectrum from radical Maoist to moderately leftist Catholic — mingled with a crowd of 20,000 to hurl eggs and tomatoes and chant him into dundumfounded and uncharacteristic silence with caudexed shouts of "Strauss Raus."

His boulder-like head sunk even more than usual into his hulking shoulders, his face turning crimson, and hidden behind hastily opened umbrellas intended to shield from the rather messy fusillade, Strauss replied with a demagogic and polemical tirade of invectives, many of them not translatable, and alas, unpardonable even if they were.

But for the really curious, here are a few of the milder samples: "Communist terror bands," "screaming red riffraff," "rabble-rousers," "disciples of Himmler," "students of Goebbels."

### Modified Performance

There was a slightly modified repeat performance by both demonstrators and Strauss later that day in Cologne which he, in the course of his barely audible speech, described as "a city of slovenliness and debauchery that must be torn from the clutches of the reds."

To Strauss, and those who support him, the demonstrations were an ominous sign that West German democracy is on the precipice of "a new Weimar." Conversely, a similar symptom was ascribed by many to his hateful and demagogic platform outbursts.

By last Thursday, at any rate, when he again traveled northward from here to speak in the Ruhr cities of Bochum and Herne, precautions had been taken which, indeed, had Weimar-like aspects to them.

A battery of high-powered loudspeaker trucks with enough wattage for his voice to drown out the demonstrators had been hastily assembled. A 40-meter cordon sanitaire separated Strauss from the first row of listeners, on the assumption that neither eggs nor tomatoes would travel that far. And to make sure neither chanters nor eggs and tomatoes even got into the square in Herne and the auditorium in Bochum, an army of policemen, looking like medieval knights, sealed off both and inspected purses, handbags and briefcases.

Meanwhile, Strauss has been trying to blame the demonstrations on the Social Democrats (SPD) in general, accusing them of "supporting enemies of democracy," and on SPD leader Willy Brandt, the party's executive secretary Egon Bahr, and the SPD's Bundestag floor leader Herbert Wehner in particular.

Bahr, on the other hand, has threatened suit if Strauss does not apologize and promise to refrain from such allusions. Ironically, he is borrowing a favorite technique of Strauss who has a penchant for using courtrooms as election-campaign sideshows.

Be that as it may, the past 10 days' events leave no doubt that West Germany's 1980 campaign is underway. It will be a memorable one.

Strauss's dilemma is how to make an impact north of the so-called "White Sausage Line," that invisible border which divides the southern Germanic tribes, among whom Strauss is as popular as he is powerful, from their more skeptical cousins along the Rhine and Ruhr.

The problem for the SPD, on the other hand, is how to deal with a challenger whom Helmut Schmidt once described as "an ideal opponent." As yet there is no strategy, but an apparent consensus of resolve among the party leadership to refrain from depicting Strauss as a menace or ogre and rely, instead, on his own ability to make a fool of himself.

### Policy

That is a policy, however, which does not find favor among the SPD's often rambunctious and more radical youth wing, the JUSO, which played more than an innominate part in the Essen and Cologne demonstrations.

That these were universally condemned by all political parties is an expression not only of the peculiar West German understanding of democracy. Every candidate deserves his say, and also protection from violence.

But given a world in which far less controversial and provocative men have been silenced and pelleted with far worse than chants and shouts or eggs and tomatoes, on its left both wondering about all the hullabaloo and worrying about Strauss's choleric and belligerent ways.

The campaign will not only be tumultuous, but, rather than conjuring a "new Weimar," it may also reveal something about the West Germans. They love order. Their dilemma is that democracy, by its very nature, tends to be rather disorderly.

### Letters

#### More on Abortion

Marian Converse's letter (JHT, Sept. 7) is a valuable contribution to the discussion on abortion.

But it is unfortunate that she apparently regards religious opposition to abortion as being caused by fear of "damaging conflicts" within persons who have deep religious feelings in the matter.

People who oppose abortion on religious grounds do so not only or even primarily to safeguard their personalities but because they regard the deliberate killing of an unborn child as something heinous — and in this they are joined by many persons who have no religious convictions at all in the matter.

By all means let us discuss the suffering of women who are pregnant against their will; but let us do so in the context of an explicit stand on what abortion is regardless of the attitudes of the persons in-

involved: the deliberate and directly intended destruction of a human life.

JAMES SWETNAM.

#### On GI Doctors

I would like to see the United States resume the draft. Abolishing the draft has led to several problems. However, overall incompetence has become an epidemic that could lead to irreparable damage if it goes uncontrolled.

This is especially true in the medical profession. The military is attracting more incompetent physicians than ever. I can see why so many incompetent physicians join the military when they have to worry about malpractice suits in civilian life.

Spec 4 LESLIE HIPENBECKER, APO, New York.

## Brazil Starting To Share the Pie

By Robert Lekachman

NEW YORK — Is someone reading John Rawls in Brazil? Rawls, whose modern classic "A Theory of Justice" has been agitating philosophers and economists since its appearance in 1971, is an unregenerate political and economic egalitarian. For him, equity in the distribution of income and wealth requires that the "social order" is not to establish and secure the more attractive prospects of those better off unless doing so is to the advantage of those less fortunate.

Until very recently, Brazil was a society devoted to the precise opposite of equality. Fifteen years of military dictatorship were "celebrated" politically by government-sponsored torture, rigorous censorship, assassination of the regime's opponents, and suppression of all political groups except the official government party and a tame opposition.

Economically, the junta's ruthless drive for rapid growth has enriched foreign multinationals and domestic capitalists but has steadily reduced the share of the country's lowest-paid workers in Brazil's expanding gross national product and has left the impoverished peasants to fend for themselves.

Much in the fashion of Ecuador's and Bolivia's military rulers, Brazil's leaders have unexpectedly decided to sponsor free elections and other appearances of parliamentary democracy.

In the wake of general amnesty, thousands of exiled Brazilians are streaming home from Mexico, West Germany and Sweden, even such notable dissident politicians as the former governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Leonel Brizola, an ally of the leftist regime headed by Joao Goulart, which the military junta overthrew in 1964.

Just as encouraging is Brazil's new policy on income. Despite a huge balance-of-payments deficit and an inflation rate in excess of 50 percent, its new planning minister, Antonio Delfim Netto, is calmly disregarding the advice of bankers and monetarists to cool the economy and opting instead for continued economic growth accentuated by a brand new emphasis upon economic justice.

### A First

From now on, the wages of the worst-off private-sector employees will be increased every six months by 10 percent more than the inflation rate. Better-compensated workers will receive smaller increments.

In Rio de Janeiro, a U.S. banker observed that this is "the first time the government has attempted to redistribute income" — at least, he might have added, in a direction of less rather than more inequality.

These developments are obviously good news for the masses, particularly for the urban proletariat. Also, they ought to induce some salutary reconsideration of the development process on the part of United States and European economists who have speculated that rapid development necessarily increases, temporarily at least, the gap between rich and poor.

Such arguments implicitly the precedent of the Industrial Revolution in 19th-century England the conventional tale runs, 1 century as in its preface grasping entrepreneurs, a time and incentive, would make entire economies and in the cognition of even their fortunate members.

Sad to say, the time involves extend over an individual's life. In these impatient days people are cheered by the th that deprivations that visibly their financial better right may just possibly in the future off their own children.

As the fate of the shah of demonstrates, the sort of comment to rapid growth at any that widens the gap between country's modern sector and poverty-stricken countryside into inequitable (a circumstance that may not have concerned shah), it is also politically and socially dangerous for this change.

Taiwan and South Korea are to be confused with havens of liberty and models of political democracy. Nevertheless, they been comparatively stable because, according to the Bank, exceptionally rapid growth has occurred within the context "relatively egalitarian distrib of income."

### Sweet Sake

Of course, one ought to p justice zealously for its own sake, but in this wicked world is reassurance to be derived occasional evidence that g and equity can march in step each other.

Brazil may be unable to pers its redistribution program. It turn to civil freedom is too r and incomplete to guarantee the departure from authoritarian rule is permanent.

Still, a democrat and an egal can for now rejoice in thought that political freedom economic equity impress a nosed practical men of inner temperance as paying off in coin of social stability and lives for reformed despots.

Robert Lekachman, professor economics at the Lehman College, The City University of New York, wrote this article for The New Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed or with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

## The Jimmy-Teddy Show

By James Reston

BOSTON — The first impression one has of political audiences in this presidential campaign is that they are skeptical of all candidates, even here in Kennedy country, but are ready for serious discussion of the complicated issues that now confuse and divide the nation.

The immediate outlook for such a clarifying debate on the problems of the United States at home and abroad obviously is not bright. The horses are still milking around outside the starting gates.

But it is not too early to ask how the press, radio and television, will report this campaign, for the questions they ask and the coverage they provide are likely to influence the character of the coming debates.

Couldn't we at least put an end to the nickname game? This "Jimmy-Teddy" show is almost, but not quite, enough to make a man vote for plain John Anderson or even fancy John Connally.

This is the tryout period in the campaign when the candidates test their themes before carefully selected audiences. The response to these themes by their audiences and by the press usually determines whether the old arguments or tricks are repeated, magnified or discarded.

Reeves reports that this got by far the most enthusiastic response from the 2,000 people in the audience before the Detroit Economic Club than anything else the senator said.

A few days later, President Carter met a group of editors at the White House and said that with the election coming up, it would be time for the U.S. people to make an assessment of his record and his plans for the future.

"And then, of course," he added, "you're own character assessment — the reputation for being steady in an emergency — these things become much more important than the relatively transient popularity polls."

For example, Richard Reeves, one of the country's best political observers, tells what happened the other day when Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee was asked whether he had an obligation to the U.S. people to raise the question of Chappaquiddick in relation to Kennedy's "character and competence under pressure."

### Response

No, Sen. Baker replied. There was a great deal to be said about Watergate and other events, he said, that the political arena has become so tough and mean that presidents, senators and candidates cannot function. He was so deeply concerned about the lack of civility, the "savagery," he concluded, that he simply would not get in to the Chappaquiddick question.

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"And then, of course," he added, "you're own character assessment — the reputation for being steady in an emergency — these things become much more important than the relatively transient popularity polls."

Well you can make your own as-

essment of what this means, while the candidates are flying kites; it might not be a bad idea to keep score on how high or how the kites are flying.

We are clearly going to have campaign about both the past the future, about both character and personality, about the is and about style — but it is important what dominates the campaign.

### Animosities

These ancient U.S. political animosities were at least set aside those two campaigns, but they lie under the surface at the depth of the 1980 campaign, and erupt again if the candidates' supporters think they evade the major issues of the day and get away with it.

How to cover so many candidates in so long a campaign, in so continental a country — how to the critical issues for decision being overwhelmed by secondary issues or even trivialities — these questions that have baffled editors I have known since the time of Franklin Roosevelt — are now — before the Jimmy-Teddy show goes too far — that the film has to be analyzed all again.

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Urging Israel, Arabs

Widen Lebanon Truce

By Don Oberdorfer

NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 26 — The United States has a diplomatic initiative to urge Arab nations and other parties in an effort to extend the shaky southern Lebanon, diplomats said yesterday.

Contacts followed Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's statement that the United States "only a cease-fire, but a cease-fire that would extend the shaky southern Lebanon, diplomats said yesterday."

Mr. Vance had hoped to discuss the matter with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel in a meeting here yesterday morning, but U.S. sources said that this was not possible because Mr. Dayan took his entire morning to discuss arrangements for supervising Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai under the Camp David accords.

Diplomatic sources said that the United States has taken up the situation in Lebanon, involving the Lebanese and Syrian governments, with Kuwait, which is currently the Arab member of the Security Council. The contacts have taken place both here and in the three home capitals in the last several days.

In addition, the United States is taking the issue to the eight nations that have contributed a total of 5,700 men to the UN interim peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Although the UN force has had to stay out of the area just north of the Israeli border, it has been caught in a cross fire several times between Palestinian commandos and Lebanese Christian militia backed by Israel.

The United States reportedly is seeking to encourage a variety of nations to use maximum influence on the Palestine Liberation Organization, Lebanese Christian forces and Israel to halt the slide toward wider conflict by agreeing to stronger and more permanent arrangements.

PLO Pullout

Specifically, the United States is asking that PLO guerrillas withdraw from south Lebanon instead of infiltrating there in larger numbers. The PLO is reported to have recently nearly doubled the number of its fighters, to a total of about 600 to 700 men, in the area.

At the same time, the United States would like Israel to stop its air attacks on southern Lebanon, which have hit civilian villages and raised tension in the area. Israel has said that the strikes are intended to prevent Palestinian commandos from staging raids against it.

Mr. Dayan, following the meeting with Mr. Vance, again defended the raids under questioning by reporters. He said that Israel cannot wait until attacks are launched and Israelis are killed or wounded before taking action.



BENEFIT IN EGYPT — Singer Frank Sinatra and his wife, Barbara, meet last night with President Anwar Sadat and his wife, Jehan, in Cairo. Sinatra, once on Egypt's boycott list, was to be the star of a benefit performance tonight at the pyramids to raise money for Fakh and Hope City, a rehabilitation center for the handicapped that was founded by Mrs. Sadat.

Accused of Betraying 1978 Revolt

Afghan Leader Faces Quick Opposition

By Tyler Marshall

KABUL, Afghanistan, Sept. 26 — Hafizullah Amin, Afghanistan's harsh new president, is being openly opposed less than two weeks after the bloody coup that brought him to power.

Leaflets distributed here criticize Mr. Amin's ruthless tactics and accuse him of betraying the April 1978 revolution that gave Afghanistan its first Marxist government.

The revolution brought down Afghanistan's republican government and installed as president the pro-Soviet Nur Mohammad Taraki. Mr. Amin was Mr. Taraki's premier until he seized power himself on Sept. 14. It has been widely reported that Mr. Taraki was killed in the coup.

"There is a sense of disillusionment and heartbreak in the leaflets," a source who has read several of them said. "They seem to be written by people within the party."

This was a reference to the Khalq (People's) Party, which was organized by Mr. Taraki in 1965 and is now controlled, more or less, by Mr. Amin.

Protection Required

Mr. Amin concedes that neither he nor his government is altogether safe. When asked why tanks had been drawn up around the palace, he replied, "To protect me."

towns and villages in strength and thus are no longer vulnerable to attack from the air.

Others say the gunships are being kept on the ground to ensure that they are not used in any attempt to oust Mr. Amin.

At the international airport yesterday, the quiet was broken only by the sound of a workman's chisel as he obliterated slogans extolling Mr. Taraki.

"I have never seen an image erased so fast," a diplomat remarked. Soviet T-62 tanks, positioned at key locations in the capital — at the radio station and presidential palace — stood idle. Their crews lounged nearby.

At the bazaars there were the usual crowds and only an occasional armed soldier. But tourist areas were virtually deserted, even though September and October are considered the height of Afghanistan's tourist season.

Little to See

The few tourists who have found that attractions outside the city, such as the Bamiyan, the archaeological ruins west of Kabul, are inaccessible. Officially, this is because there are no guides and no transportation. Actually, these places are no longer safe.

The few vehicles moving between Kabul and the provinces were traveling mainly in armed convoys, but even these were being attacked by rebels.

A junior diplomat said that en route to the capital from the city of Kandahar his bus was attacked by rebels and forced to turn back. But after a few miles, the bus was halted by armed Khalq Party officials who

demanding that it run the rebel gauntlet to Kabul. By taking a detour to avoid the rebels, the bus made it to Kabul. But the 300-mile trip, which usually takes eight to nine hours, required three days, the diplomat said.

A number of tourists, apparently mistaken by rebels for Soviet advisers, have reportedly been killed or wounded. Yet tourists continue to arrive. The other day an Italian family with two children waited with a handful of other foreigners for the Kandahar bus. When the head of the family was asked if he thought the trip might be dangerous, he answered that there was trouble everywhere in the world.

Coffins for the Unlucky

"We can't order them not to go," a diplomat said. "All we can do is send coffins for them if something happens."

Increased rebel activity has halted virtually all development work outside the capital. Marxist reforms have slowed to a crawl. Government energies now are concentrated on fighting the insurgency.

"There was a time when you could find officials in their offices long after hours," one observer recalled. "Now you're lucky to find them at all."

Shortly after dark, the city becomes silent as people head for home. There is an 11 p.m. curfew and anyone abroad after that hour may be shot on sight.

By midnight, the city is deathly still. Occasionally, the headlights of an armed patrol flare up.

From mountains surrounding the city, searchlights stab through the dark for any sign of movement.

© Los Angeles Times

Fines, Jail for Those Who Resist

Literacy Campaign in Iraq Makes Gains

By Edward Cody

BAGHDAD, Sept. 26 (WP) — The tough Arab nationalist leadership of Iraq has launched an extraordinary literacy campaign that makes refusal to learn reading, writing and arithmetic a crime punishable by fines and jail terms.

The unusual measures are said by Iraqi officials to be the first of their kind anywhere. They reflect the authoritarian ways of President Saddam Hussein's government and its determination to rid Iraq of traditional illiteracy, which is judged out of place amid the economic and social change being hastened here by oil revenues estimated at more than \$14 billion this year.

The campaign also fits into Mr. Hussein's ambition to end Iraq's long-standing place as the Arab world's odd man out and restore Baghdad under his presidency to its ancient role as a major center of Arab culture and political leadership.

According to official estimates, the all-out push, using army vehicles, local party and government administration, strongarm persuasion and even camel-back itinerant preachers in the desert, seems to be working. More than 2 million Iraqis are said to be studying in 28,725 literacy schools manned by more than 75,000 teachers.

2 in Parliament Assail Air Fares in EEC Nations

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 26 (AP) — Two members of the European Parliament today assailed Common Market governments and airlines for charging far higher prices than those charged for comparable distances within the United States.

A British Conservative Party member, Lord Bethell, claimed that the airlines linking EEC cities, "under the cosy cartel of IATA [the International Air Transport Association], have forced the traveler into all sorts of bizarre subterfuges" in order to fly cheaply in Europe.

His party colleague, Cecil Moorhouse, said that there were "glaring discrepancies" between European and U.S. prices. A Paris-Copenhagen round-trip, for example, costs nearly \$600, double the cost of flying the same distance in the United States, he said.

David Andrews of Ireland, replying on behalf of the Irish presidency of the Common Market, did not propose any remedial action, but said that "the opinion of the European Parliament on this matter would be welcomed" by the EEC Council of Ministers.

Khalid Shukri Shawkat, under secretary for literacy affairs in the Education Ministry, said in an interview that when the current 14-month cycle of classes ends next summer, about 96 percent of Iraq's illiterates between 15 and 45 will have learned basic reading, writing and computing.

Some independent observers here question the quality of such high-pressure learning, mostly by rote, in a countryside where livestock and the Arab tradition of oral communication have always played a larger role than books and classrooms.

Others raise doubts about the sincerity of many pupils. Some attend only to escape the fines and prison terms, they say. One cook was heard grumbling recently about compulsory evening lessons because they forced him to give up an opportunity to open a restaurant in partnership with a friend.

In addition, the literacy lessons are liberally laced with the ruling Ba'ath party's ideology. In a pamphlet describing the campaign, Mr. Shawkat wrote:

"The Ministry of Education has been to prepare curricula in a way that insures disseminating national education and appropriate information on the Arab homeland, especially on its leaders, geography and history. It also concentrated on the Zionist settlement occupation in Palestine as an existing danger threatening the masses' future. The minister also aimed at educating the citizen with a unionist and socialist education."

However, there is no doubt, the observers say, that the program has brought reading and writing to countless Iraqi men and women who otherwise would never have taken the trouble to learn. In recognition of this, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization earlier this month awarded Iraq its annual prize for the most effective literacy campaign in the world.

For Mr. Shawkat, the prize crowned an effort begun when the Revolutionary Command Council issued a literacy law in May, 1978. The law made going to school a legal obligation for every illiterate between 15 and 45 and set up a Supreme Council to organize the campaign.

It provided fines of \$30 or jail terms of a week for any illiterate who persisted in refusal to attend classes. Anyone who claimed he could read and was found to be illiterate could be fined \$90 and jailed for a month. And any Iraqi who attempted to "impede implementation of the literacy campaign" was made liable to a fine of \$300 and a jail term of two months.

Perhaps more important, the law appointed as members of the Supreme Council representatives of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist

Party, the army and the internal security police. In the Iraq of Mr. Hussein, that meant the pervasive state and party apparatus was to become part of the campaign.

Mr. Shawkat's administration formed "the Pioneers," a corps of volunteer teachers who wear Bedouin headgear and robes and ride camels along with their students from camp to camp. Other teachers on the southern Iraqi Gulf coast have been assigned to ship out with sailors to continue classes at sea.

Taped lessons are handed out to truck drivers and fishermen so they can continue studying while they work and pass the compulsory examination. The state television broadcasts literacy lessons every night except Friday, the Moslem day of rest.

Even those jailed for refusing to attend classes have to attend classes — in their cells. "There are special teachers for them," Mr. Shawkat said. "They can't get away from the literacy campaign."

To encourage women to attend, nursery care is attached to many schools. As a result of women's participation in the courses, Mr. Shawkat said, local government registries have reported a strong upsurge this year in the use of the name "Rashid."

That is the first name beginners in the literacy lessons are taught to write.

Nuclear Facility in Virginia Leaks Radioactive Gas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP) — A small amount of radioactive gas was discharged into the air yesterday after a series of malfunctions triggered a shutdown of Virginia Electric and Power Co.'s controversial North Anna 1 nuclear generating plant.

The emissions of radioactive xenon, krypton and rubidium were described by federal nuclear officials as posing no health hazard for the public. The plant is located on the North Anna River in Louisa County, about 70 miles south of Washington and 40 miles northwest of Richmond.

Victor Stello, director of inspection and enforcement for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, told commission members that a small amount of radioactive gas was vented through smokestacks at the plant. Mr. Stello said that he had not yet determined, however, whether any power company employees had been exposed to significant amounts of radiation.

The emissions were described by utility officials as the first to have occurred at the North Anna plant.

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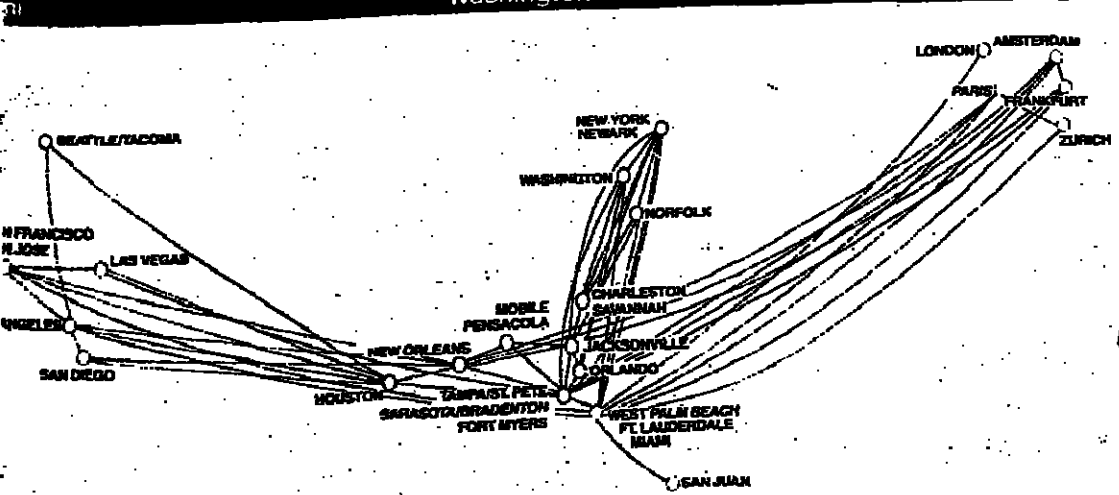
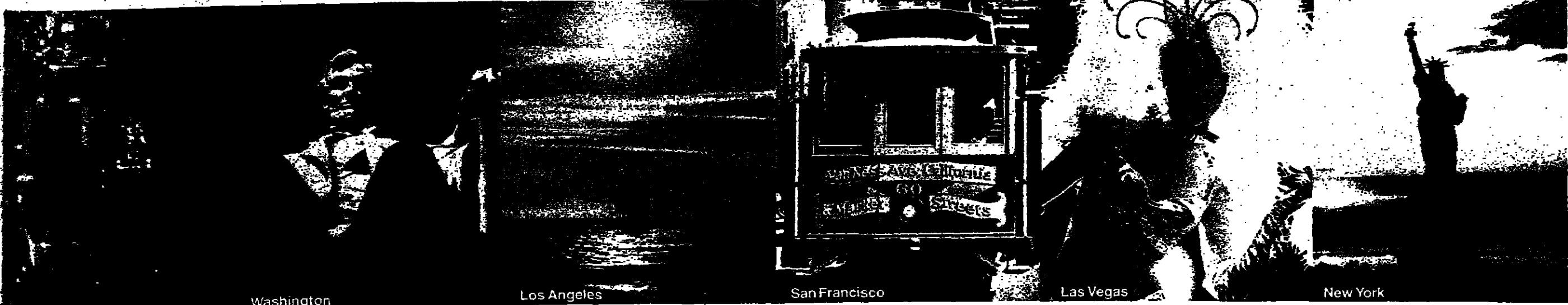
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## The London Stage

## Miller's 'Salesman' in Strong Revival

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Sept. 26 (IHT) — Willy was a salesman. And for a salesman, there is no rock-bottom to the life. He doesn't put a bolt to a nut, he doesn't tell you the law or give you medicine. He's a man who sits in the blue, riding on a smile and a shoeshine. And when they start not smiling back, that's an earthquake. . . nobody blame this man. A salesman is got to dream, boy. It comes with the territory.

Willy is of course Willy Loman, Arthur Miller's perennially traveling salesman and the figure who for many outranks even O'Neill's James Tyrone in the gallery of the American theater's great tragic heroes. Now, and not too soon, Britain's National Theatre has a classy revival of "Death of a Salesman," directed by Michael Rudman on the proscenium Lyttelton stage. Warren Mitchell in the title role repeats a performance which has already won him considerable and justified acclaim in Australia.

In the 30 years since Miller's play was first staged (in New York with Lee J. Cobb, in London with Paul Muni) no single dramatic creation on either side of the Atlantic has even challenged his defeated glory, not even Osborne's Archie Rice, who is perhaps Willy's closest kindred spirit. Willy is dying of failure, a disease which at the time of Miller's writing seems to have been more specifically American than of late. This, then, is the American tragedy, Willy, loaded down with his cases of samples (the precise nature of which is never revealed, though they sell by the gross: pencils, maybe?) is losing a race to the scrapheap with his refrigerator.

## Fantasy World

Gradually, his struggle for existence and dignity in a world which no longer has the time or the spare parts to cope with his needs forces him into a fantasy world where all his sons are triumphant and all his three buyers love a laugh. Miller himself once said that in a more benevolent script Willy would have died one Sunday afternoon while polishing the car. But in forcing through the realization that his whole life has been a hollow, phony

and ultimately senseless charade, Miller also forces through the awareness of something nightmarish at the heart of the American consumer dream.

In the course of nearly three hours he gives us a lifetime of Willy, and from the very beginning we are waiting for him to die. When he does, not even his widow can cry. Instead, she notes simply that the last payment has that day been made on their mortgage.

Rudman's is a company production in which Mitchell takes his place alongside Doreen Mantle as the wife, David Bax and Stephen Greif as the sons and Harry Tow as the long-suffering Charley. There is no blazing star turn here, rather a successful bid to keep Willy in his home and office environment until at the last his relatives and neighbors are left staring into whatever crater is reserved for burnt-out cases.

The legendary story of the New Yorker leaving the premiere saying, "I always knew that New England territory was no damned good," has a lot to do with the continuing fascination of "Death of a Salesman." (The road may be more comfortable now, and the telex machines may have overtaken the drivers, but Willy's terrible and terrified realization that there is nothing out there behind the smiles (or as his millionaire brother puts it better, "What are

you building, Willy?") is the play's assurance of immortality.

I am not entirely convinced that Rudman is right to have seen the brother as a kind of cut-price Sidney Greenstreet, but beyond that his production is close to flawless. A word, too for John Gunter's set, never more effective than when a backdrop of apartment blocks suddenly becomes a backdrop of similarly rectangular tombstones and we realize that we have come into "Our Town" via the wrong side streets.

At the Open Space Theatre, now nearing the end of its leasehold in Euston Road and about to move into a series of temporary theatrical homes, "The Private Life of the Third Reich" is a superb selection of scenes from Brecht's "Fears and Miseries," all strung together on Goebbels' line about power politics having its roots in the streets. Thus we get snippets from domestic life (such as the husband and wife suspecting their son of going to denounce them to the Hitler Youth when he has merely crossed the street to buy chocolates) adding up to a terrifying collage of guilt and suspicion and fear. What we have here, then, is both a review and a revue of domestic life in early-1930s Germany, admirably played by a strong cast led by Susan Engel and Roger Mump.



Warren Mitchell plays Willy Loman in "Death of a Salesman."

## Theater in Paris

## 'Les Parapluies de Cherbourg' Leaky in Transfer to the Stage

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 26 (IHT) — "Les Parapluies de Cherbourg" of Jacques Demy, an enchanting film made 16 years ago, has now been reshuffled into a sort of mini-musical at the Theatre Montparnasse, where it was greeted with cheers and bravos at its premiere Friday evening.

It is coyly billed as a "comédie en chanté." In point of fact there is no actual singing, the company reciting their lines to the accompaniment of a pit orchestra evidently amplified by the sound track of the movie. Michel Legrand's score, suited to its original film purpose, is turned on full force but its frailty is exposed by the repetitious emphasis on its thematic motif throughout. Nor is the prosaic dialogue the language of song, with its references to the Algerian war call-up and the necessity of hurrying to a garage.

Demy's slight fable of naive young lovers — she is the daughter of an umbrella shop proprietress and he is a gasoline station attendant who must go away to soldier — met the scenario requirements for a sentimental mood movie in the early '60s, but as the libretto for a live song-and-dance show it is precariously slender. Nor is this a matter of altered fashions. Henry Blossom and Harry B. Smith provided Victor Herbert with sordid "books" — "Mlle. Modiste" and "The Wizard of the Nile" — 60 or 70 years ago. And what in France of the sparkling books by Henri Falk, Yves Mirande, Xanrof, Saint-Grenier and a score of witty others?

Contemporary French audiences prefer the Viennese operetta and such Broadway relics as "No, No, Nanette" and "The Belle of New York" to the modern musical. A producer who held French rights to "A Chorus Line" found he was unable to cast it and became skeptical over its local chances. "My Fair Lady," played from Sydney to Moscow, has yet to be seen on the Parisian boards, though Raymond Gerome directed and appeared in a French adaptation in Brussels.

It is Gerome who has staged "Les Parapluies de Cherbourg," ingeniously framing it in a dreamlike manner against a background of dimly reflecting mirrors and low lights. Pictorially it evokes a misty atmosphere that blends with its writ-in-water fairy tale of wistful romance, foggy streets, vague lanterns and defiantly bright-hued umbrellas. This has soothing and accumulative results.

As there is no actual singing, so there is no actual dancing, but the

mise-en-scene bestows a lyric fluidity on the spectacle's flow and on the movement of its performers. Skeleton properties are propelled by the actors to set a decor scheme: a garage, a railroad depot, the home of the heroine and the parlor to which the girl's mother goes to sell her jewels. Some actor-hands aid in the furniture shoving, but they should be clad in black, not in white shirts, for partial invisibility, as are the property men of the Oriental theater.

It is Corinne Marchand as the mother who is most impressive, speaking her lines distinctly and displaying admirable presence and assurance. To her belong the histrionic laurels of the sing-song evening and to Gerome go high marks for his inventive stage magic.

The most interesting feature of "Coup de Chapeau" which Pierre Barillet and Jean-Pierre Gredy have adapted from the American play "Tribute" by Bernard Slade (at the Theatre de la Michodiere) is the performance of its anti-hero by Francois Perier, a part composed for Jack Lemmon, the screen comic, and taken by him in New York.

The comedy-drama is one of a popular entertainer doomed to die and keeping up a jolly front, though nervously aware that the Grim Reaper has an eye upon him. It is the laugh-down-situation designed for Lemmon interpretation. As the Barillet-Gredy version retains the original's U.S. setting and the chewing-gum flavor of its gags with offhand references to Las Vegas, Hollywood and the rest, it is as alien to Perier as would be an outfit off the rack of some Broadway shop. Yet he has so retailed it — without altering the show — that it gives the impression of being made to order for him. In it he is completely at ease.

What he offers is as cunning a piece of caricature as has come along in some time. The play is not the thing at the Michodiere, the thing is Francois Perier, aided by a competent company.



The cast of "Les Parapluies de Cherbourg."

## Museums

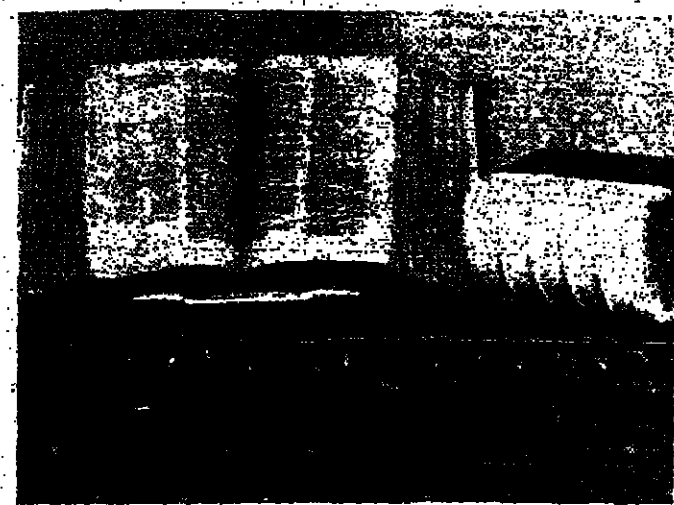
## Britain's Drama in the Written Word

By Sandra Salmons

LONDON (IHT) — That the British have always been men and women of letters — not to mention diaries, logs and other documents — is nowhere more apparent than at the little-known but fascinating museum of the Public Record Office, the nation's archives. In a Victorian building on Chancery Lane, the museum offers to browsers nine centuries of victory, grandeur and exultation — as well as defeat, pettiness and sorrow — all expressed in the written word.

To historians, the most important exhibit is the Domesday Book, a two-volume survey of land holdings in England in 1085 by William the Conqueror. The Domesday Book — so-called because, like doomsday, there was no chance of appeal — was consulted by courts until the 1700s in cases involving surveyed lands. "It's a unique document," says Dr. David Thomas, who maintains the archives. "There's nothing else like it anywhere in the world."

While to laymen the Domesday Book may be a dry-as-dust catalog of facts, other museum documents evoke the drama of English history. "If ye strike not at the root, the branches that appear to be broken will bud again," writes John Knox, the 16th-century Protestant reformer, guardedly counseling the murder of the Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots.



The two-volume Domesday Book detailing ancient English holdings rests on the iron chest in which it was kept triply locked.

On the same subject, Elizabeth I, in a frenzied handwriting, warns the French king not to interfere.

Great loves and hates are taken to the deathbed. Shakespeare's will in 1616 initially omits his wife completely, then pens in a bequest of "my second-best bed with the furniture." Lady Hamilton in 1811 leaves everything to her daughter Horatia, the illegitimate child of "the great and glorious Nelson." And the great novelist Jane Austen leaves to her sister an estate totaling less than £800 pounds.

Labor problems develop in the 1800s when workers, feeling threatened by the introduction of industrial machinery, go on machine-smashing rampages; one such Luddite attack is reported by a small businessman in a complaint to the authorities. In 1926, with a general strike paralyzing the nation, a government official recommends in a memorandum that British industry should be reorganized as soon as possible in hopes of "diminishing the suspicion which at present prevails between employers and employed."

Military wins and losses are reported. Francis Drake describes a successful Spanish Armada in 1588, and in 1805 the Victory's log reports the triumph of the Battle of Trafalgar. Lord Nelson's death. Lieutenant William Bligh

sends an account to the Admiralty of the 1789 mutiny of the *Bounty* and his 3,600-mile journey open seas in a small boat.

## Washington Cited

The rise and fall of the Empire are also chronicled by 1401 land grant by Edmund Washington, an English ancestor of George Washington, sprouts of stars and stripes that, it is noted, was the source of the flag. From the colonies in comes the Olive Branch Petition signed by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, final attempt at peacemaking the Revolutionary War.

The 20th offers its own ironies. In a telegram dated 9, 1917, the British ambassador in Washington, an Englishman, George Washington, sprouts of stars and stripes that, it is noted, was the source of the flag. From the colonies in comes the Olive Branch Petition signed by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, final attempt at peacemaking the Revolutionary War.

The museum is open from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. Admission is free. Students can apply by letter for a discount on other treasures.

## Travel

## French Pair Seeing U.S. In Covered-Wagon Style

PITTSBURGH (AP) — No French wine and escargots for C. Herbe and Isabelle Briand. It's canned food and eggs for the two who left their native France to blaze a trail across America in a covered wagon.

"We had this idea of America. We read the history of America. The little covered wagon pioneer stories in mind," said Miss Herbe, 24, of Nancy, France, at an Appaloosa horse farm in rural Joliet, near the Pennsylvania border.

"We've met all kinds of people. This is the experience of our lives. Miss Herbe, 24, of Nancy, and Miss Briand, 21, of Nantes, began their trip two years ago. They spent 10 months in Montreal money while working as domestics.

The pioneer journey is under way, and if all goes well, will end years at the southern tip of Argentina.

They plan to sell their horse and wagon in Texas, cross Mexico mule train and buy a car in Argentina.

"The women, both of whom worked at office jobs in France, do not the rigors of the road.

"We are city girls. We wanted to see the countryside," Miss Herbe said. "I think the people are very nice. If we have troubles everybody is n give us help."

"I think the [American] women and men are more relaxed in the of thinking and talking. In France, the people are more closed. [This country of the pioneers. I think the people kept the spirit of helping other," she said.



Isabelle Briand (left) and Chantal Herbe hitting the dusty road.

## Sharps and Flats

LONDON — The Delahans are of Fairfield Hills Sept. 27. Gary Nunn and Taberway Army one of the Harcourtville, Ohio Sept. 27-28. On Sept. 30. Underline is at Fairfield Hills. Alex. White, George. Chisholm and Jeanne. Lush are at the Churchill Theatre and Star Stage of the Harcourtville. Underline is at the Royal Albert Hall Oct. 1 and Harry White and the Love. Underline is at the Royal Albert Hall Oct. 3. Elvin Jones is at Royal Albert Hall Oct. 4 and the music and Betty Carter comes in Oct. 1 for two weeks.

ON TOUR — Supremacy, starting at four that will include 43 concerts in 11 European countries between now and Dec. 30, will be in Frankfurt Sept. 30 at the Friedrich-Mannheim Oct. 1 at the Borussia and Munich Oct. 3 at the Olympia.

REIN — Bala. Gerdas is appearing nightly at the Hotel Hays.

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Requirements include B.S. in Chemistry or chemical engineering or equivalent marine engineering status plus 5 or more years previous experience in sales, preferably in developing markets working with distributors. Industrial water treatment experience is desired. Fluency in English is required. Arabic language ability would be an asset.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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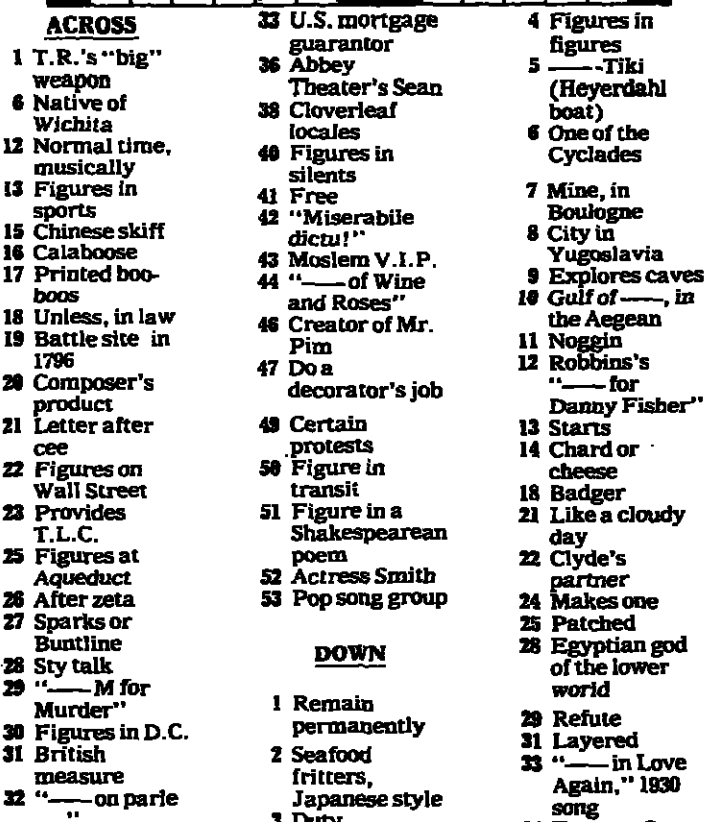








***By Eugene T. Maleska***



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BERLIN <td>14<td>63<td>Misty<td>NEW YORK<td>22<td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	14 <td>63<td>Misty<td>NEW YORK<td>22<td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td></td>	63 <td>Misty<td>NEW YORK<td>22<td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td>	Misty <td>NEW YORK<td>22<td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td>	NEW YORK <td>22<td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td>	22 <td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td>	72 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
BRUSSELS <td>19<td>65<td>Overcast</td><td>NICE<td>22<td>72<td>Fair</td></td></td></td></td></td>	19 <td>65<td>Overcast</td><td>NICE<td>22<td>72<td>Fair</td></td></td></td></td>	65 <td>Overcast</td> <td>NICE<td>22<td>72<td>Fair</td></td></td></td>	Overcast	NICE <td>22<td>72<td>Fair</td></td></td>	22 <td>72<td>Fair</td></td>	72 <td>Fair</td>	Fair
BUCAREST <td>17<td>62<td>Overcast</td><td>OSLO<td>16<td>60<td>Overcast</td></td></td></td></td></td>	17 <td>62<td>Overcast</td><td>OSLO<td>16<td>60<td>Overcast</td></td></td></td></td>	62 <td>Overcast</td> <td>OSLO<td>16<td>60<td>Overcast</td></td></td></td>	Overcast	OSLO <td>16<td>60<td>Overcast</td></td></td>	16 <td>60<td>Overcast</td></td>	60 <td>Overcast</td>	Overcast
SUDAPEST <td>16<td>61<td>Fair</td><td>PARIS<td>20<td>68<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td></td>	16 <td>61<td>Fair</td><td>PARIS<td>20<td>68<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td>	61 <td>Fair</td> <td>PARIS<td>20<td>68<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td>	Fair	PARIS <td>20<td>68<td>Cloudy</td></td></td>	20 <td>68<td>Cloudy</td></td>	68 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
CASABLANCA <td>24<td>71<td>Fair</td><td>PRAGUE<td>19<td>61<td>Fair</td></td></td></td></td></td>	24 <td>71<td>Fair</td><td>PRAGUE<td>19<td>61<td>Fair</td></td></td></td></td>	71 <td>Fair</td> <td>PRAGUE<td>19<td>61<td>Fair</td></td></td></td>	Fair	PRAGUE <td>19<td>61<td>Fair</td></td></td>	19 <td>61<td>Fair</td></td>	61 <td>Fair</td>	Fair
COPENHAGEN <td>13<td>53<td>Misty<td>ROME<td>22<td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	13 <td>53<td>Misty<td>ROME<td>22<td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td></td>	53 <td>Misty<td>ROME<td>22<td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td>	Misty <td>ROME<td>22<td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td>	ROME <td>22<td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td>	22 <td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td>	72 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL <td>23<td>70<td>Fair</td><td>SOFIA<td>19<td>66<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td></td>	23 <td>70<td>Fair</td><td>SOFIA<td>19<td>66<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td>	70 <td>Fair</td> <td>SOFIA<td>19<td>66<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td>	Fair	SOFIA <td>19<td>66<td>Cloudy</td></td></td>	19 <td>66<td>Cloudy</td></td>	66 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
DUBLIN <td>14<td>55<td>Rain<td>STOCKHOLM<td>13<td>55<td>Overcast</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	14 <td>55<td>Rain<td>STOCKHOLM<td>13<td>55<td>Overcast</td></td></td></td></td></td>	55 <td>Rain<td>STOCKHOLM<td>13<td>55<td>Overcast</td></td></td></td></td>	Rain <td>STOCKHOLM<td>13<td>55<td>Overcast</td></td></td></td>	STOCKHOLM <td>13<td>55<td>Overcast</td></td></td>	13 <td>55<td>Overcast</td></td>	55 <td>Overcast</td>	Overcast
EDINBURGH <td>14<td>57<td>Overcast</td><td>TORONTO<td>N.A.<td></td><td></td></td></td></td></td>	14 <td>57<td>Overcast</td><td>TORONTO<td>N.A.<td></td><td></td></td></td></td>	57 <td>Overcast</td> <td>TORONTO<td>N.A.<td></td><td></td></td></td>	Overcast	TORONTO <td>N.A.<td></td><td></td></td>	N.A. <td></td> <td></td>		
FLORENCE <td>20<td>68<td>Cloudy</td><td>TELAVIV<td>29<td>84<td>Rain</td></td></td></td></td></td>	20 <td>68<td>Cloudy</td><td>TELAVIV<td>29<td>84<td>Rain</td></td></td></td></td>	68 <td>Cloudy</td> <td>TELAVIV<td>29<td>84<td>Rain</td></td></td></td>	Cloudy	TELAVIV <td>29<td>84<td>Rain</td></td></td>	29 <td>84<td>Rain</td></td>	84 <td>Rain</td>	Rain
FRANKFURT <td>16<td>61<td>Misty</td><td>TOKYO<td>27<td>70<td>Rain</td></td></td></td></td></td>	16 <td>61<td>Misty</td><td>TOKYO<td>27<td>70<td>Rain</td></td></td></td></td>	61 <td>Misty</td> <td>TOKYO<td>27<td>70<td>Rain</td></td></td></td>	Misty	TOKYO <td>27<td>70<td>Rain</td></td></td>	27 <td>70<td>Rain</td></td>	70 <td>Rain</td>	Rain
GENEVA <td>15<td>59<td>Misty</td><td>TUNIS<td>22</td><td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td>	15 <td>59<td>Misty</td><td>TUNIS<td>22</td><td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td>	59 <td>Misty</td> <td>TUNIS<td>22</td><td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td></td>	Misty	TUNIS <td>22</td> <td>72<td>Cloudy</td></td>	22	72 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
Helsinki <td>13<td>55<td>Cloudy</td><td>VIEENNA<td>19<td>61<td>Fair</td></td></td></td></td></td>	13 <td>55<td>Cloudy</td><td>VIEENNA<td>19<td>61<td>Fair</td></td></td></td></td>	55 <td>Cloudy</td> <td>VIEENNA<td>19<td>61<td>Fair</td></td></td></td>	Cloudy	VIEENNA <td>19<td>61<td>Fair</td></td></td>	19 <td>61<td>Fair</td></td>	61 <td>Fair</td>	Fair
HOUSTON <td>27<td>72<td>Fair</td><td>WARSAW<td>13<td>55<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td></td>	27 <td>72<td>Fair</td><td>WARSAW<td>13<td>55<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td>	72 <td>Fair</td> <td>WARSAW<td>13<td>55<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td>	Fair	WARSAW <td>13<td>55<td>Cloudy</td></td></td>	13 <td>55<td>Cloudy</td></td>	55 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
ISTANBUL <td>28<td>82<td>Fair</td><td>WASHINGTON<td>20<td>68<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td></td>	28 <td>82<td>Fair</td><td>WASHINGTON<td>20<td>68<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td></td>	82 <td>Fair</td> <td>WASHINGTON<td>20<td>68<td>Cloudy</td></td></td></td>	Fair	WASHINGTON <td>20<td>68<td>Cloudy</td></td></td>	20 <td>68<td>Cloudy</td></td>	68 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS <td>12<td>72<td>Fair</td><td>ZURICH<td>12<td>54<td>Misty</td></td></td></td></td></td>	12 <td>72<td>Fair</td><td>ZURICH<td>12<td>54<td>Misty</td></td></td></td></td>	72 <td>Fair</td> <td>ZURICH<td>12<td>54<td>Misty</td></td></td></td>	Fair	ZURICH <td>12<td>54<td>Misty</td></td></td>	12 <td>54<td>Misty</td></td>	54 <td>Misty</td>	Misty
LEBON <td>28<td>78<td>Cloudy</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td></td>	28 <td>78<td>Cloudy</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td>	78 <td>Cloudy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Cloudy				
LONDON <td>19<td>64<td>Overcast</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td></td>	19 <td>64<td>Overcast</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td>	64 <td>Overcast</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES <td>27<td>81<td>Cloudy</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td></td>	27 <td>81<td>Cloudy</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td>	81 <td>Cloudy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Cloudy				

(Yearly) readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest of world at 0000 GMT.

TILLAMOOK, Ore., Sept. 26 (UPI) — A balloon lifted off today on what is hoped will be the first nonstop manned flight across the United States.

"If the air currents are as indicated, we may be flying over downtown Portland around four hours after launch, and we expect to reach the Rocky Mountains 24 hours after liftoff," said Rudolph Engelmann, one of the four-member crew.

A 14-story-high helium balloon lifted off from a World War II dirigible base, now owned by a timber corporation at the small dairy community of Tillamook on the north Oregon coast.

Its crew, with artist Vera Simons as chief pilot, had planned to take off on Monday but the launch was scrubbed by capricious winds. The crew hopes to cross the United States in six days and nine hours and to land at Norfolk, Va.

LINUS: DO YOU THINK GIRLS SHOULD PLAY THE SAME SPORTS AS BOYS?

WELL, I'M NOT SURE...

THERE'S ALWAYS THE PROBLEM OF INJURY...

I HATE GETTING KILLED! POW!

ONLY THOSE GIFTED WITH THE TONGUE OF AN ORATOR, THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON AND THE DISPOSITION OF A SAINT MAY SPEAK ON THIS PEDESTAL...

WHAT DID HE SAY?

I DON'T KNOW, HIS MOUTH MOVES BUT NOTHING COMES OUT.

927

NEITHER OF YOU HAVE EATEN YOUR SQUASH

WHEN I WAS YOUR AGE I ATE ALL MY SQUASH AND EVEN ASKED FOR MORE

SORRY WE WEREN'T WITH YOU, THEN, DAD

YOU COULD'VE HAD ALL OURS, TOO!

4-27

LAST ONE OVER IS A GUNN Sissy!

FIRST ONE OVER IS A GUNN IDIOT!

MOORE

Panel 1: A character with a large nose and a backpack enters a bar. A sign on the door says "BAR".

Panel 2: A bartender with a large nose asks, "WHAT'S ALL THIS PRYCY??"

Panel 3: The character explains, "SHE TOOK ME ON AT BILLIARDS, AND—". The bartender asks, "AN' SHE LOST, EN?" and the character replies, "YUP YUP".

Panel 4: The character returns, having followed the bartender's advice to keep their head down. The bartender reveals, "I FOLLOWED YOUR ADVICE AN' KEPT MY HEAD DOWN AN' SOMEBODY STOLE MY 'KEYDAG!!".

I'M GOING TO HIRE A SECRETARY.

GOOD... HAVE HER TYPE THIS UP FOR HER FIRST ASSIGNMENT.

WHAT IS IT?

YOUR LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

Phil Witte

IF YOU'LL COME INTO THE EXAMINING ROOM, I'LL HAVE ONE OF OUR EMERGENCY ROOM DOCTORS CHECK YOU OVER! WHAT DID YOU SAY YOUR NAME WAS?

WHAT I DID SAY WAS FOR YOU TO CALL REX MORRAN! I DON'T WANT ANY OF YOUR DOCTORS CHECKING ME OVER!

YOU DO REALIZE THAT IT'S THREE IN THE MORNING, DON'T YOU?

NEXT TIME I'LL TRY TO ARRANGE AN HEART ATTACK AT A MORE CONVENIENT HOUR! I'LL GET ON YOUR HORSE AND CALL DR. MORRAN!

HE'S HERE SOME PLACE IN THE HOSPITAL BECAUSE HE WASN'T AT HOME WHEN

**GENERAL, IN YOUR OPINION, DOES THE PRESENCE OF THE SOVIET BRIGADE PRESENT A LEGITIMATE THREAT TO THE SECURITY OF THIS COUNTRY?**

**SENATOR BARKER, IT'D BE LESS THAN CAUDINO IF I DENIED IT.**

**MY PERSONAL EVALUATION IS THAT THESE 3,000 RUSSIAN SHOCK TROOPS COULD BE EASILY DEPLOYED TO SPEAR-HEAD A MASSIVE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT AGAINST THE COASTLINES OF FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND SOME PARTS OF MISSISSIPPI.**

**HAVING ESTABLISHED THESE BEACHHEADS, THE SOVIETS WOULD THEN BE FREE TO FAN OUT ACROSS THE SOUTH, DISRUPTING TRAFFIC, AND EFFECTIVELY CRIPPLING THE TOURIST INDUSTRY SO VITAL TO THE ECONOMY OF THE REGION.**

**MY GOD! I THINK OF THE JOBS!**

**YES, SR., AND THAT'S ONLY ONE SCENARIO.**

9-21

G.B. Trudeau

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**WARBL**  
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**OSPOT**  
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**ENGIN**  
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**RAHDLE**  
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

*© 1989 Chronicle*

I've heard things about him

WHAT A GUY WHO CLAIMS HE'S WORTH MORE THAN OTHERS MIGHT STILL BE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A cartoon by F. J. Beckwith. A man and a woman are sitting on a sofa, embracing each other. The man is wearing a plaid shirt and the woman is wearing a dark dress. A small boy stands to the right, looking on. A lamp is on a table to the left.

**THE PATH THROUGH THE TREES**  
By Christopher Milne. Dutton. 268 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Eve Auchincloss

"SO OFF they went together. But wherever they go, and whatever happens to them on the way, in that enchanted place on the top of the Forest, a little boy and his Bear will always be playing." Many grown people cannot read the end of "The House at Pooh Corner" without crying. The words fly in the face of reality, but the man who wrote them and his readers who weep are moved by the loss of their own imagined innocence. For the little boy himself, known to millions as Christopher Robin, retaining childhood is not so simple. He well understands that the "we" in "When We Were Very Young" and "Now We Are Six" signifies not only himself but the child his father remained, in large measure, long after he had grown up to be a writer of light verse and essays, mysteries, plays and four children's books.

Indeed, as Christopher Milne told us in "The Enchanted Places," his first book of memoirs, written as an almost passionate apology for his father, A.A. Milne hardly knew his little boy. The first series were written by only child James and loved his nanny far better than either mother or father. Yet his mother was a presence; She gave his nursery toys their voices and must have helped create the personalities which writer gave to the stuffed bear, pig, donkey and kangaroo. His pipe-puffing father played a much smaller part, although the poem about the disappearance of James suggests that the father was the largest part of the reader of A.A. Milne's own autobiography that he would have liked to abolish women from the scene and resume with his son (always described not as "my son," but "my boy," as if to say, the boy I am) the camaraderie he had enjoyed years before with his brother.

But of this little child Christopher was unaware. He knew he was famous and liked it at first, though long before *nanny was gone* and he had been sent to school, he had come to hate this double-called Christopher Robin. After the loving nanny was deposed, Milne suddenly craved Christopher's love and company, and so began a dependence, for boy and man too, that was not to end for over 15 years, if then. Christopher was totally submissive to his father's charm, leniency and manipulation. They shared a love of mathematics, they played cricket and word games; but Milne drew the line at his son's writing long before the boy had any ink of being a writer. How wrong he was, or, perhaps, being a jealous man, how right.

the forest — to Iraq, Egypt, Ly. A serious head wound out of action for a while; naively proud of the wound thing graver than his father left in the first war; and bed-ridden finally, at 24, love for the first time.

After the war he floundered jobs that didn't work out, it a trainee furniture salesman the time he was fired he had a wife. He is reticent about a side and about the woman whom he has obviously had extraordinarily close and a marriage for some 30 years. He is a very coy, coy, coy sense of two solitude, now touching each other. What tell may explain part of the of his attitude toward his without he unconsciously as stupid. Lesley, his wife; iopher's first cousin, the c of a maternal uncle to wife mother had not spoken to. He is mum about what his thought, said and did to prevent his marriage, but a and it is plain that he is broken. When he and Leslie to escape from London father's fame, to attempt bookellers in Dartmouth, a seaside town, his father on pulled strings, but for the last

Christopher's success and need as a bookseller has been by his own doing, owing more to A.A. Milne, Christopher Robin royalties. The Earl of Bessborough, the Milnes a living years and the chapters ascribing these years are fast and thoroughly enjoyable. It in which he supplemented from books with prints, framing cards and second books; what people buy as or what they read; the vagaries his assistants (people who more for people than book houses and gardens; his espousal of new education; his preaching on behalf of es with a King's at last unshes his delight in townscape and scape, in Italy and wildflower the night; his deeply po humanism—all are aspects that has been made rich painstaking substitution of l goals and values for those of

But bitter mysteries remain mother died in 1971: he has communicated with his years, and readers can't help that the silence began w birth of the Milnes' only daughter, Clare, who is cry

"The Path Through the Woods" takes up the life that the real Christopher lived after quitting the forest where the other boy and the bear play forever. He says little about school, where he had to face not only taunts about saying his prayers, but something much worse. In the first book he scarcely mentions the agonizing studies "that seized his tongue when he was eight, but in the second, where pain is more openly dealt with, he describes the full hell of it, and does not conceal the fact that it began about the time his father entered his life, and left him when Milne died in 1956.

His university education was cut short by the Second World War. Though he failed his army physical (excitement made him tremble), his father, as he had done before, did not let this stop him. He pulled strings to right the wrong. "He never left events to take their course if he could help them on their way, and helping them on their way meant going straight to the top." Milne's planning and string-pulling got Christopher into the Engineers; but he resisted his father's wishes by choosing to be an enlisted man. On the "wrong" side of the class line for the first time, he delighted in being called Robin and in the new freedom from family. He even delighted in war itself. Sharing his father's views in all matters, he was a pacifist, yet the war years brought him lasting satisfaction.

One of its benefits was to speed up his own development from a shy,

resources and courageous soldier who could handle putrefying corpses, get a ferry built under shellfire, and defuse mines with perfect sangfroid. He traveled far from

*By Alan T...*

**NORTH-SOUTH** took advantage of a subtle defense error to win Game 4, and the diagrammed deal. South found himself in an optimistic heart game when North bid aggressively after an opening pass. The double of the two-bid overcall was negative, implying some length in spades and the delayed support in hearts showed exactly three cards.

When the diamond jack was led South did the right thing by putting up dummy's ace. He then led the heart queen from dummy, and West won with the ace. This was a fatal error, but it was not easy to diagnose at the table.

The shift was to the club-queen, South won with the king. He then cashed the heart jack and played clubs, ruffing the third round with dummy's last trump; East had no more clubs, but he had no more trumps either. When he could not overruff, South simply entered his

**Woz led the diamond pack.**







## ***Legislators Refocus On Campaign Issues***

هذا من الأصل

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*(The following information was obtained from the above-mentioned sources.)*

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Created and perfected by the House of Benson & Hedges

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